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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WEATHER - PARIS: Windy, occa- sionally. Temp. 48-51 (8-5). Tomorrow... NEW YORK: Snow flurries. Temp. 37-47. Yesterday's temp. 48-18 (10-9).

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S. Military, Yugoslavia.



PRINCE AND PRESIDENT—Juan Carlos, heir-designate of the Spanish throne, and his wife, Princess Sophia, on an official visit of the U.S., being shown Washington from the White House by President and Mrs. Nixon.

Nixon Greet Juan-Carlos, Hails Partnership With Spain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos was given a 10-gun salute welcome to the White House today by President Nixon, who described the 33-year-old future ruler of Spain as representative of the "vibrancy and strength of his people." The weather was unusually mild for January—temperatures in the 50s with a bright sun—as the prince and his wife arrived for a two-day Washington visit.

Uganda Junta Mops Up His Partisans

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Uganda's new military junta today mopped up the last resistance to its takeover. The junta's leader denounced ousted President Obote as a "Communist," then said he would come home any time he wishes as a private citizen.

France Backs Brandt in East; Bonn Yields on Europe Plan

PARIS, Jan. 26.—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt went back to Bonn tonight having won renewed French support for his Ostpolitik and having paid the political price. The price was an agreement with President Georges Pompidou to tackle European economic and monetary union, "slowly but surely," as the French have wanted all along.

Jordan Taking Tough Stance in Middle East Peace Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 26 (UPI)—The government of King Hussein of Jordan was revealed yesterday to be taking a tough attitude in the indirect Arab-Israeli peace talks under Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN intermediary. Jordan is insisting that Israel formally commit itself to complete withdrawal of its forces from all Arab territories.

U.S. Would Trade Scientific Data With Red Regimes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today offered to exchange unclassified scientific information with Communist countries including China. Although Mr. Rogers did not mention China by name, a high ranking State Department official, commenting on the secretary's speech to the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Astronautics, made it clear Mr. Rogers had the Peking regime in mind.

Min's Back at Cardin

Cardin brought back the mini— with some skirts six inches above the knee. One outfit to note, according to Eugenia Sheppard, is the white tunic dress over shorts (pictured). Miss Sheppard's full report on the Paris collections is on Page 6.

Flurries Charge That Florida Has Been Defrosting Their Winter

MIAMI, Jan. 26 (UPI)—As Russians slogged today through mud and slush of one of their warmest winters since 1290, weathermen put the blame on Florida. "Florida's waters warmed the Gulf Stream, and the Florida current and a slow-moving low-pressure area in Britain and Scandinavia, the Russians said, combined to melt the snows of the Gulf Stream, and the Gulf Stream warmed the Gulf Stream, and the Gulf Stream warmed the Gulf Stream."

Obote Sees Israel's Hand in Coup

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Conflicting reports circulated throughout West Africa today as to the number of persons executed yesterday in Guinea. Altogether, 92 persons were sentenced to death. But 34 persons were killed in absentia. Last night, the radio at Conakry announced that "the will of the whole people has been carried out in all regions of the country," leading observers here in Abidjan to conclude that all 58 held in Guinea had been executed either in Conakry or in other parts of the country.

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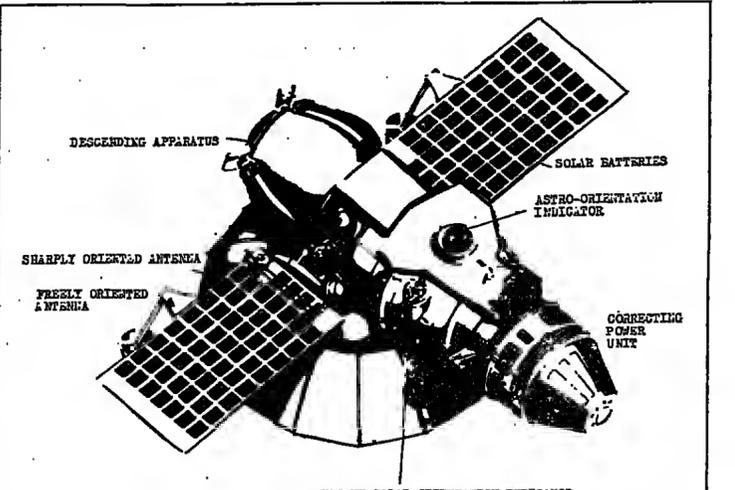
Unmanned Soviet Craft Sent Data From Venus

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that its unmanned Venus-7 last month made the first soft landing on Venus's torrid surface and sent back data from there for more than 20 minutes. A report published in Izvestia and a summary issued by Tass broke a six-week silence on the results of the Soviet Union's latest and most successful Venus probe. Preliminary information released by Tass on Dec. 18 had said nothing about a soft landing and left the impression that Venus-7 was no more successful than previous Venus craft, which had failed to endure the extreme heat and high pressure of Venus's cloud-shrouded, heavy carbon-dioxide atmosphere.

This is more than four times the temperature at which water boils and means that it is impossible for oxygen to exist in any quantity on the planet's surface.

Venus-7's instruments also reported that the air pressure on the surface was equivalent to 90 atmospheres—or 90 times that of earth at sea level—with a margin of error of 15 atmospheres in either direction. Because more than 90 percent of the atmosphere is carbon dioxide, the density of the atmosphere at the surface was about 80 times greater than that of earth's, the report said. The combination of scorching heat, crushing pressure and dense air makes it highly unlikely that any human could long endure on the surface, even in the most technologically advanced life-support systems, experts here said. Because of the thick, dense clouds that surround the planet, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Sketch of the Soviet Venus-7 craft which soft-landed on the planet Venus last month.

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Italian Building Workers Strike for Government Aid

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—A million and a half construction workers struck throughout Italy today for cheaper housing and government aid to the depressed construction industry.

Ten thousand striking workers marched in Naples in the biggest demonstration accompanying the 24-hour walkout. Thousands of other workers demonstrated in Milan and five other cities.

In Palermo, high school students demonstrating in sympathy with the construction workers clashed with rightists. Police broke up another student clash in Rome.

The massive display of worker pressure for social reforms came as Premier Emilio Colombo's government presented parliament with a "white paper" on the country's financial situation.

Reliable sources said the long-awaited document placed the public debt at 33,000 billion lire (\$62.3 billion) and indicated in general that the state was using too much money and investing too little.

The government has been going ahead with plans to enact a housing reform that would meet some of the construction workers' demands. The proposal was outlined to labor leaders in a meeting.

It would provide for easier expropriation of land for public housing projects, cut down bureaucratic red tape in the public housing agency, and more than double

the agency's present annual expenditure of 70 billion lire (\$112 million).

The agency reportedly is holding more than 600 billion lire (\$980 million) of appropriations, unspent because of administrative snags.

Unrest in Reggio Calabria

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Police fired tear gas into crowds of striking workers today in the sixth straight day of disorders in this poverty-stricken part of the toe of Italy's boot. Workers threatened to march on Rome.

A general strike closed all shops and public offices and kept the town isolated while police again resorted to tear gas grenades to keep the peace.

Pirelli Plant Burns

TURIN, Jan. 26 (UPI)—A big blaze broke out in a plant of the Pirelli rubber company at nearby Settimo Torinese last night, hours after someone firebombed parked trucks at a Pirelli tire testing course near Milan. There were no injuries.

It was the third fire in 20 days in the plants of the strike-plagued company.

Officials estimated damage in the Settimo Torinese fire at more than one billion lire (\$1.6 million). They said the fire there apparently was caused by a short circuit, but the possibility of arson was being investigated.

Poles Shelve Controversial Incentive Pay System Was Cause Of December Riots

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 26 (NYT)—Poland's leaders have decided to shelve the controversial "incentive" system of wage payments that was the basis of the December riots and last week's renewed unrest in the same coastal area.

Communist party economic experts, meeting in Warsaw, decided yesterday to delay introduction of the incentive plan this year, while continuing "experiments" on its operation in some industries.

It was such an experiment at the Lenin Shipyards, in Gdansk, one of ten state-owned enterprises selected for this purpose last year, that boiled over in mid-December into a demonstration that led to riots and a change in government.

Edward Gierek, who replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka as Communist party chief after the anti-government outburst, told workers in Szczecin last Sunday, a day before the Central Committee meeting, that the incentive plan was to be shelved.

Personal Visit

Mr. Gierek had flown with high-ranking party and government leaders to the port city in an effort to end a general strike that had gripped the city over economic matters focusing on introduction of the incentive plan.

The pledge to delay introducing the plan brought a cheer from the strikers, many of whom must have assumed it was being abandoned. It was assumed that a similar promise was made yesterday to workers in Gdansk, also visited by the Gierek delegation before returning to Warsaw.

[Work was reported back to normal today in Poland's Baltic ports following Mr. Gierek's visit, Reuters reported.]

The decision to postpone widespread introduction of the incentive system was seen here as a major concession by Mr. Gierek, probably the most important economic move since he came to power Dec. 30.

Under the incentive system, introduced by the Gomulka leadership as part of a new five-year plan beginning this year, workers would be rewarded more for efficiency than for quality production.

Under the old system, still in effect, workers were paid bonuses for achieving "norms," or preset production quotas. The quotas often were set unrealistically low and the bonuses became the equivalent of guaranteed overtime.

Under the new system, bonuses and wage increases were to be related more directly to the profitability of the enterprise, achieved through the more efficient work of the entire staff. Thus, any individual monthly pay loss would be made up by shares in the firm's annual profit.

But the incentive system was apparently so complex, with efficiency determined by adjustable indexes and other involved economic indicators, that few industrial managers could explain them to the workers.



IN SO MANY WORDS—A Vietnamese sign painter gathers a street audience in Saigon as he prepares banners and posters to be displayed during the Tet Lunar New Year celebrations, which begin today. The sign on the wall at left reads: Luck. In 1968, the Communists used the Tet holiday to launch a major offensive, but U.S. military sources said they expected little trouble during this year's festivities.

Obote Lays Coup to Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

ing out remnants of resistance in scattered fighting with Obote loyalists outside Kampala, Gen. Amin laughed off reports of Mr. Obote's flight to Tanzania.

"Oh, well, let him go," the general said, "because he's a Communist."

Gen. Amin said there had been no casualties in the coup, which began early yesterday when his forces surrounded parliament and Mr. Obote's residence. Today he urged citizens to return to their jobs.

Gen. Amin promised former ministers their safety and said he will confer with them Thursday morning.

He said he might even offer Mr. Obote himself a job in the new government. The former president's huge portrait in the parliament building, Gen. Amin added, will remain up—at least for the time being.

Calling at Hawaii's Embassy Relays of Americans Seek POW Information in Moscow

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—A grim version of a relay race that pits U.S. visitors against North Vietnamese diplomats is being played here in an effort to learn the fate of four American officers missing in Vietnam.

But instead of a baton being passed from one runner to the next, the participants are equipped with photos and identification data on the missing men.

The relay began last Tuesday when George Toomey, 34, and his wife, Janet, 31, arrived here in an effort to learn the fate of his brother and the other three missing men.

The brother, Army Maj. Samuel Toomey 3d, was aboard a helicopter that was shot down Nov. 30, 1969, while on a mission in the Demilitarized Zone just south of the North Vietnamese border.

Mr. Toomey said his family has "not heard a single word" about his brother since then, but there were indications from witnesses that showed that the major may have been captured.

At the same time, the Toomeys sought to learn what happened to a number of other U.S. aviators.

Prisoner Since 1964

Mr. Toomey said he was prompted to undertake the trip to Moscow as a result of a visit here last March by relatives of Air Force Capt. John H. Nasmyth Jr., who had been a prisoner in North Vietnam since 1964.

Capt. Nasmyth's relatives received a "very courteous" reception at the North Vietnamese Embassy when they sought information. Like Mr. Toomey, they had heard nothing about the prisoner.

A Vietnamese diplomat promised that if they would follow certain procedures they would receive letters from the captain once a month.

The North Vietnamese kept the promise, Mr. Toomey said.

Mr. Toomey and his wife went to the embassy last Wednesday, hoping for the same sort of reception. They did not get it.

They spent 50 minutes trying to convince a young English-speaking Vietnamese to accept the photos and data. He refused, saying at one point that the North Vietnamese had released all the names of American prisoners.

Discouraged, the Toomeys discussed the matter with a group of visiting students from Stetson University in Florida; they happened to meet at their hotel.

Several of the students, including Mr. McIlwain, agreed to take up the cause. The Toomeys turned over the photos and other material to the students before they had to leave for home last Saturday.

That same day Mr. McIlwain and three other students called at the North Vietnamese Embassy. They, too, were rebuffed.

They returned again yesterday and again the Vietnamese refused to accept the photos.

The students are hoping that the next American call at the embassy will have better luck.

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2 Canadian Priests Die

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Officials of a Roman Catholic missionary order here announced today that two priests were killed and one wounded during yesterday's coup in Uganda.

The priests killed were identified as Jean-Paul Demers, 60, of St. Isidore, Quebec, and Gerald Perreault, 55, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

Rev. Victor Desrosiers, father superior of the Order of White Fathers of Africa, said the two Canadian priests were caught in machine-gun fire at Kampala airport early yesterday.

A third member of the order, the Rev. Adrian Farmer, of Sarafeld, Ontario, was injured, he said.

Paris, Bonn Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

ceded that a first phase alone would not be enough and that it was necessary during the first phase to plan the successive phases.

The French also conceded that they would be willing to envisage "institutional changes" that would be necessary to achieve complete economic and monetary union.

Mr. Brandt expressed his agreement. However, he added: "We have no common program because the question of European unity must be worked out with our partners." Asked his opinion of Mr. Pompidou's idea for creating "ministers for Europe," Mr. Brandt said that this would not come up until later.

On East-West matters, Mr. Brandt told reporters that Germany has never doubted French support for the Ostpolitik. He mentioned this on several occasions during the visit, indicating that he appreciated this support at a time when his Ostpolitik has come under fire from several American personalities and still has not been ratified by the Bundestag.

Overcome by Fall

When talks between the two leaders turned to Berlin, Mr. Pompidou said he believed the principal difficulties in the Common Market negotiations could be overcome by this fall. Mr. Brandt recommended that a five-year transition period be proposed to Britain, which could be prolonged by a three-year additional "corrective period," if it was shown five years was not enough. The idea of a corrective period has already been proposed by other Common Market countries, but the French have not backed it.

As for his ideas on Mr. Pompidou's plan for a confederation of Europe, Mr. Brandt told reporters that it had been discussed along with other ideas for European unity. "Confederation or federation," the German chancellor added, "as you like."

'No Advisory Role' U.S. Planning a Team to Check Use of Materiel in Cambodia

By Ralph Blumenthal

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (NYT)—American officials have developed a program for a "military equipment delivery team" that would consist of military representatives through the Cambodian countryside to check on deployment of American military equipment.

Qualified U.S. officials who disclosed the plans said the Americans "would not fall into an advisory role."

Officials said the program was still being discussed between U.S. authorities in Washington, Saigon and Phnom Penh, but it was understood that plans were well advanced and awaiting final American approval and agreement of the Cambodians, who have not yet been informed of the program.

\$200 Million Allocated

It was described as an effort by the United States to make "lend-lease" checks of the nearly \$200 million allocated since last spring to the Cambodian military effort to defeat the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese invaders.

The program would involve at the start about 16 American military men under the jurisdiction of the U.S. ambassador, who would check on how effectively American military aid was being used by the Cambodians.

The Americans would have no authority to advise the Cambodians on how to use the equipment more effectively, the sources said. They asserted the program would not conflict with the congressional prohibition against U.S. ground combat forces or advisers in Cambodia that was adopted last month in a \$1 billion supplemental military aid bill.

[The United States will speed the delivery of planes and helicopters to Cambodia to replace equipment destroyed in last week's Communist attack on Phnom Penh Airport, Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said today, according to Associated Press. He also confirmed the presence of the 16-man team in Cambodia.]

Congress Backing Seen

In fact, the sources asserted, Congress would probably welcome the program as a check on the deployment of U.S. military aid in Cambodia.

They said the U.S. now has no way of ascertaining what happens to the American military equipment.

"We only know what the Cambodians tell us," one high official said. The program would be carried in Saigon, seat of the U.S. military command for Vietnam as well as Cambodia and Laos. The program would use the accounting facilities of the command in Saigon while operating under the Ambassador, Emory C. Swank, in Phnom Penh through the office of his military-political counselor, Jonathan Ladd.

Phnom Penh Is Braced for A Tet Attack

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The Phnom Penh city administration sealed off all entrances to the city from the countryside tonight to keep Communist infiltrators from entering with the crowds coming to the city to celebrate Tet, the lunar new year.

The move followed five days of terrorist bombings in the city. The first attack against civilians took place today.

A plastic charge and a hand grenade exploded in a Chinese section of Phnom Penh, wounding three Cambodian civilians, one of them a three-year-old boy. There were growing rumors of a Tet offensive by the Communists tomorrow, and reinforcements were brought in for the fourth night of full alert.

City military police helped by troops were called in to reinforce the Phnom Penh perimeter, and paratroopers were brought in to help guard the airport.

The rumors, fueled by the reported discovery of Communist warning leaflets, were that the capital would come under attack tomorrow from the south and west with supporting heavy weapons from the east, where the Mekong River forms a natural boundary to Phnom Penh.

The Communists kept up their pressure against the city with attacks at Sry Loei, 16 miles northwest. The high command reported renewed fighting there tonight for the second time in 24 hours but announced no results.

Despite the allied and Communist cease-fire in effect in South Vietnam—although not in Cambodia or Laos—for Tet, two Viet Cong attacks took place early today, killing six Vietnamese and wounding 23, Saigon headquarters said.

In addition, yesterday afternoon a South Vietnamese passenger train en route from Hue to Da Nang struck a mine eight miles north of the Ai Van Pass, killing ten persons and injuring 13.

New Zealanders to Go

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake today announced the withdrawal of additional New Zealand troops from South Vietnam.

He said the 26-man special air service unit will be withdrawn from combat duty and added that further withdrawals are under consideration.

This will leave a six-battalion battery and an infantry company on combat duty in South Vietnam.

Heath View Of Arms Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

copters. In fact, the recent Labour government, while proclaiming an arms embargo, continued to supply spares. Thus the difference comes down to helicopters.

The helicopters could disturb black African governments because they could be used by South Africa internally, to help maintain its system of white supremacy.

Mr. Heath dealt with that in part by saying that nothing said would be for any purpose except "protection of the sea routes."

South Africa has given that assurance, he said, and at any violation of it "we should at once refuse any further supplies of equipment or spares."

Government quarters said the helicopters would have complex special equipment for turning and landing. They argued also that these aircraft really count as meeting past obligations to South Africa.

Britain sold the three frigates to South Africa years ago under the Simonstown Agreement, which in return allowed Britain to use the naval base at the Cape. South Africa later said Britain that it was converting the frigates to anti-submarine capacity, requiring the helicopters.

U.S. Pressure Helping POWs, Laird Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said today the nationwide campaign for American prisoners held in Vietnam has had some effect on the problem.

In remarks prepared for a convention of the National Religion Broadcasters, Mr. Laird said, "Let us now flow more freely between the prisoners and their families."

"More packages from home are getting through to the prison camp in North Vietnam, and Hanoi has recently sought to convince skeptical world opinion that the prisoners are receiving proper treatment," he added.

Of Hanoi's efforts, Mr. Laird referred specifically to the filmed interviews North Vietnam permitted of some prisoners on Christmas day.

South Korea, U.S. Reach Agreement On Troop Cutback

SEOUL, Jan. 26 (NYT)—South Korea Defense Minister Jung Nai Euk said today that a full accord had been reached with the United States on the 20,000-man reduction of the American forces here and a Korean military modernization program.

Mr. Jung said at a news conference that there had been no discussion of any further withdrawals beyond the current cutback, which would reduce the authorized U.S. force level in South Korea to 44,000 men by the end of June.

He said about \$100 million worth of U.S. surplus military equipment to be left behind by the withdrawing American troops this year, plus a special modernization aid fund of \$150 million. These are in addition to the regular military aid, amounting to \$140 million this year.

The special aid would continue under a five-year modernization program for the 600,000-man South Korean armed forces, he said.

Data From Unmanned Probe Of Venus Released by Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

It is impossible to see the surface from earth. And because the space capsule must land on the "night" side—facing earth—to facilitate radio communication, no pictures were possible.

The chief designer of the Venus series said in May, 1969, following the descent of Venus-5 and Venus-6 into the atmosphere that "it is not convenient to see the planet from earth. It will be possible to receive television pictures of the planet's surface."

Venus-7 was launched on Aug. 17 on the 120-day journey to Venus, the closest planet to earth and second closest planet to the sun. On Dec. 15, Tass announced that the 2,800-pound craft had completed its mission and that it transmitted information for 35 minutes as its instrument capsule floated by parachute through the Venus atmosphere.

Union of Czech Scientists Loses Status as Legal Body

VIENNA, Jan. 26 (AP)—The president of the Czech National Front today ousted the Union of Czech Scientists from its ranks after it seemed unable to drive a wedge between the union's members and its leadership, who still resist hard-line party directives.

The union's ouster was reported by the news agency CTE.

It said the reason for the president's decision was that "since its establishment in 1969 up to the present days the leadership of the union has been standing in rightist positions."

"It thus finds itself at variance with the interests of honest scientific workers and with the mission of a socialist organization. Its whole activity was in sharp variance not only with the interests of scientists but also of our whole socialist society."

Red Roof

The National Front is a Communist-dominated front organization of which political parties, trade unions and all other allowed organizations are members. It was to be a member of the National Front means to have lost the status of legality as an organization.

One of the other ousters of complete unions from the National Front was that of the film and TV artists last year. In other cases the National Front succeeded in replacing the leadership of unions with men satisfying to the regime. In all other cases, as with the Union of Writers, the struggle is still going on. Here the government has tried to break the union's ties by withholding the union's funds.

The decision on the scientists came one day before a statewide conference of the Czechoslovak National Front is to meet to—as CTE said—"set up" a new Central Committee.

The meeting is to be addressed by Czechoslovak party chief Gustav Husak.

Historian Freed

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—Dr. Jaroslav Sedivy, a liberal Czechoslovak historian who was arrested in a 3 a.m. raid by security policemen five months ago, has been released from prison without a trial, it was learned today.

Dr. Sedivy, released at his home by police, refused to discuss the details of his release and said he did not know whether he might still be put on trial.

He and Alois Polodnak, former head of the Czechoslovak film industry who was arrested in August, were facing charges of subversion and maintaining illegal contacts with the West. But these charges may be quietly dropped for lack of evidence, according to sources here.

Mr. Polodnak is still in prison, a family source said today. Several other persons, including two translators for Western embassies, a retired army colonel and a former employee of the National Assembly, also have been arrested over the last seven months, apparently in connection with Mr. Polodnak's arrest.

Crash in Andes Survived by 29

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Airline spokesmen said today that 29 persons out of 48 survived the crash yesterday of an Aeroperal Viscount in the Andes.

A spokesman said, "They were lucky, because the plane practically landed on the treetops. At first, we thought there could be no survivors." Earlier reports had put the toll as high as 38.

Luggage Yields Hashish

COLOGNE, Jan. 26 (AP)—Several pieces of luggage containing 283 pounds of hashish valued at \$184,000 have been impounded at the airport here, police reported today. The luggage originated in Kabul, Afghanistan. Police said they were tipped something was "not quite right" about the luggage.

Civil Air Board Recommends Bigger U.S. Route for Alitalia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Civil Aeronautics Board examiner recommended yesterday that the permit of Alitalia, the Italian airline, be amended to enable the airline to serve California and some additional terminals in the Eastern United States.

Alitalia currently serves New York, Boston and Chicago.

Ralph L. Wiser said the permit should be broadened in conformity with terms of bilateral agreements signed last June 22, to give the airlines these separate routes:

- 1) New York; 2) Boston and Detroit; 3) Boston, Philadelphia and Washington; 4) Chicago and Los Angeles, Chicago and Los Angeles, or Detroit and San Francisco.

Mr. Wiser said that with regard to the California routes, Alitalia also must choose between operating them by way of France or Spain, and Portugal or Ireland, as specified in the agreement, rather than using both France and Spain, or both Portugal and Ireland, for intermediate stops.

Alitalia had proposed to select a single California terminal point—either Los Angeles or San Francisco—initially and then later make a separate choice as to the accompanying co-terminal—Washington or Chicago, in the case of Los Angeles—merely by providing six months notice through diplomatic channels.

Tentative Plan

The examiner said Los Angeles may not be chosen unless either Washington or Chicago is selected at the same time.

A spokesman for the airline said Alitalia plans to extend service to Detroit and Philadelphia this year and to Washington and Los Angeles in 1972.

In submitting a tentative plan for 1971, Alitalia said it planned to operate up to 21 flights a week to New York, carrying 320,000 round-trip passengers and earning \$63,100,000 in revenue. It also plans up to seven flights a week between Rome or Milan and Boston and Detroit, for a revenue of \$11.5 million; up to three a week to Philadelphia for \$1.8 million revenue; six a week to Chicago for \$10.4 million and up to ten a week to Los Angeles by way of Montreal for revenues of \$2.2 million.

Alitalia also contemplated an all-gate jet service with up to four flights a week to New York and a fifth from New York to Boston, for a revenue of \$6.4 million and one to Chicago with an estimated revenue yield of \$705,000.

Unless exceptions to the examiner's findings are filed within ten days, the recommendations may be adopted by the board for submission to President Nixon for final approval.

Gale Winds Lash S. English Coast, Floods Feared

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Gale-force winds swept much of England early today following a freak "minor tornado," which tore off roofs and uprooted trees southeast of London.

Police and municipal officials in coastal communities kept flood watches after the winds raised tide and river water levels. Trees fell across roads in some areas.

Heavy seas were running in the English Channel, partially disrupting ferry services with the Continent. Some seafront communities reported damage to buildings.

Russians Allow Jew, A Physicist, to Leave

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP)—Boris Zuckerman, a Soviet physicist and leading activist in the movement for equal rights for Soviet Jews, was allowed to leave for Israel yesterday. About 50 of his friends gathered to see him off at Sheremet'ev airport.

Mr. Zuckerman's exit was one of the rare exceptions to the Soviet policy of refusing emigration to educated persons, especially scientists. He was accompanied by his wife and two children.

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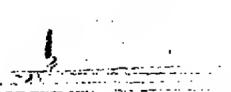
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1st Formal Message

Nixon Asks the New Congress to Pass 40 Unfinished Bills

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Nixon sent his initial request to Congress today, asking that the unfinished business of the 91st Congress be made the first business of the 92d.

Nixon Meets Republicans

Earlier today, Mr. Nixon held a breakfast meeting with 50 Republican congressmen and later met with Republican members of the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees to get their support for his revenue-sharing and government reorganization plans.

Meaning, the new Congress slowly got down to business and it became apparent that some of Mr. Nixon's proposals would not be enacted without a stiff fight.

Rep. W. R. Poage, D., Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, attacked the President's proposal to abolish the Agriculture Department.

Missile on Cambodia

On the Senate side, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, speaking in Los Angeles, accused the administration of "taking advantage of a loophole" in the Cooper-Church Resolution to increase American military action in Cambodia.

Rep. Poage was joined by the head of the National Farmers Union, who also described the proposal as a "political ploy."

Rep. William Miller, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, criticized another major Nixon proposal, that of revenue-sharing, as unfair to many states and localities, and a "poor, wasteful means" of meeting the needs of our economy today.

Budget Year Proposed

Earlier, a bi-partisan House group renewed its efforts to put the federal budget on a calendar year basis.

Rep. Montgomery reported on a visit he made to Southeast Asia in December and his meeting with North Vietnamese officials in Hanoi, Laos.

Laborite Upoar Forces Commons Into Brief Recess

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Parliament early today gave the Conservative government approval to legislation on its anti-strike legislation, but only after disruptions and hours of bitter argument unprecedented since the 1956 Suez crisis.

At one stage, 39 Labor members of Parliament stormed the floor of the House of Commons and held loud roars of protest.

The demonstration was planned by the Tribune group of left-wing labor MPs during a two-hour meeting yesterday.

Court Rules U.S. Can't Tax Bequest By Waiter to West German Charity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals says the government can't tax the bequest of a German-born man who left \$880,000 to build a home for the aged in his German birthplace.

The International Revenue Service claimed \$131,000 from the bequest of John Weberpals on the ground the gift to the town of Redwitz ad Rodach was not exempt from taxes.

Benjamin W. Dulany, attorney for the state, said Mr. Weberpals accumulated his money while working as a waiter at the Willard Hotel, now torn down but once a landmark meeting place in Washington.



THE LONELIEST JOB—President Nixon ponders the problems of state at his desk in a photo called "Late Day in the Office," displayed at the Smithsonian Institution in an exhibit called "The First Two Years: A Photographic Impression of the Presidency."

Nun Accuses U.S. Government Of Tapping Church's Phones

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26 (AP).—A nun who charged the U.S. government tapped telephones within the Roman Catholic church in the United States and Rome was ordered jailed Tuesday for failing to testify before a grand jury about an alleged bomb-killings plot.

Sister Joques Egan, 52, of New York City was held in contempt of court by U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman after she failed to testify. She had been granted immunity by the court on two occasions.

Sister Joques was named a co-conspirator in the case against six persons charged with plotting to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and blow up heating service tunnels in Washington on Feb. 22.

Judge Herman ordered her held without bond, but said she could get out of jail as soon as she agreed to testify within the life of the grand jury.

She gave six reasons why she refused to testify before the grand jury. One of the reasons was that evidence that brought her before the grand jury was secured by illegal wire taps.

IRS Chief Quits With Busy Period Of The Year Near

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Reuters).—The White House announced today the resignation of Randolph W. Throver as commissioner of Internal Revenue.

President Nixon, in a letter to Mr. Throver, accepted his resignation with regret but asked him to stay until the end of February in order to take maximum advantage of your experience in arranging for an orderly transfer of responsibilities.

Mr. Throver told Mr. Nixon he believed it timely and appropriate to submit his resignation and return to a law practice in Atlanta.

Threat Against Thant Reported in Florida

MIAMI, Jan. 26 (UPI).—A reported threat against U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, forced cancellation of a public reception at Florida International University yesterday.

Mr. Thant, who received an honorary degree from the university, and the other officials had already gathered there when word of the threat came from plainclothes security men in the crowd.

Dr. Charles Perry, president of the university, confirmed that a threat was made, apparently overheard in the crowd. The threat's nature could not be learned.

State to Ask Death Penalty In Tate Case

Hearings Tomorrow On the Sentences

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26 (AP).—The state will call for the death penalty for Charles Manson and the three women convicted with him in the Tate murder trial.

A hearing on the sentences before the same jury that convicted them will begin on Thursday. It is expected to be a drawn-out affair.

Manson, 36, and the three women followers were found guilty yesterday of first-degree murder and conspiracy.

The jury of seven men and five women, who had deliberated 49 hours and 40 minutes since receiving the case Jan. 15, was ordered to return Thursday for the penalty phase of the trial. They will continue to be sequestered.

The prosecutor said he has about 60 witnesses ready for the penalty trial.

The defense has said it will put on a case as long or longer than the state's, seeking life imprisonment instead of the death penalty on a contention that there still is doubt as to guilt.

Death or life imprisonment are the only possible penalties for convictions on first-degree murder.

Under California law, the same jury that returns a first-degree murder-conspiracy conviction must meet again at a second trial to fix the penalty.

Sharon Tate and four visitors to the actress's mansion were murdered in August, 1969. The next night, Leno LaBianca, a wealthy market owner, and his wife were murdered.

Manson was accused of ordering the murders to touch off a race war which he believed was heralded in a Beatles song.

His co-defendants were Susan Atkins, 22; Patricia Krenwinkel, 23; and Leslie Van Houten, 21.

Miss Kasabian was charged with conspiracy in all the killings, but with murder only in those of the LaBiancas.

Deputy District Attorney Vincent Bugliosi, the chief prosecutor, told newsmen he will seek the death penalty: "I don't enjoy it, but it is necessary."

Of the verdict, he said: "I'm very, very pleased and the Los Angeles Police Department is very happy."

If there are death sentences, they automatically will be appealed. If life sentences are returned, the chief defense attorney, Paul Fitzgerald, said, "of course we'll appeal, that, too."

Miss Kasabian 'Not Surprised' MILFORD, N.H., Jan. 26 (AP).—Linda Kasabian, 22, who was a member of the Manson "family" and the chief prosecution witness in the trial, said yesterday she was not surprised by the verdict of guilty.

"I'm not surprised but my heart goes out to them. I knew in my heart," she said.

Asked whether she was to return to Los Angeles to testify during the penalty phase of the trial, she said, "I have no idea, I haven't been contacted."

Washington Sees Decline in Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—For the first time in 14 years, the number of crimes reported in Washington last year dropped below the level of the previous year.

The total number of reported crimes in 1970 was 5.2 percent below that of 1969, Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson announced at a press conference with Mayor Walter E. Washington.

Robbery, the category Chief Wilson said the attorney most identifies with the "crime crisis" decreased by 4.9 percent. The statistics showed reported crime to be markedly lower in police districts encompassing the previously high-crime downtown area.

2 Soviet Copters Violate Bonn's Air Space Twice

HANNOVER, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP).—Two Soviet helicopters violated West German air space today and then repeated the offense despite a warning from an intercepting West German helicopter, the border patrol here reported.

Says Son Spoiled, Not Deprived Manson's Mother Tells Her Story

By Dave Smith

LOS ANGELES.—She looks older than 59, feels 90, she says. Thin and slightly hunched from emphysema, that keeps her from working, she still smokes heavily.

Sometimes, when the fear keeps her sitting up all night in the dark living room, tiredness the next day knocks her mind off guard. Then the constant tension sends her into spasms, making her shake so she can hardly pick up a teacup or light a cigarette.

She is the mother of Charles Manson. Since his arrest in November, 1969, for the slayings of actress Sharon Tate and six others, she has heard herself described as the worst kind of tramp and bad mother whose son went bad because he was so cruelly deprived.

If anything, it was just the opposite, she knows. But she kept silent and hidden, thinking back over the past and realizing, she says now, that her worst mistake was to let her famous son be an over-indulgence that became a law of life, even a necessity, to Charles Manson.

In the Charles Manson who sent his disciples out to kill, she can recognize one strong trait in the little boy she remembers—the charming boy who never worked or fought for what he wanted, but let others, usually women, do it for him.

Married now for five years to a third husband and mother of a 12-year girl from her second marriage, she lives today virtually in hiding, known only to her husband, a few relatives and one woman friend. Found by the Los Angeles police, she consented to an interview—the first she has ever given—with a plea that her name, even the street where she lives, not be identified. We will call her Mrs. Manson.

"They'd pick me to pieces, and I would take that," she says, "but it's for my little girl's sake. She doesn't know any of this, and I've hoped I could keep it quiet until she's older."

The girl will learn of a half-brother she was too young to remember, but who spoke proudly of "my baby sister" and then went on to notoriety in one of the most notorious, vicious massacres of the century.

She will also read descriptions—heretofore unchallenged—of a mother "said to be a teen-age prostitute who didn't know who fathered Charles Manson; an ex-convict sent to prison with his brother for beating and robbing men; she hustled in riverfront bars in Cincinnati; an alcoholic who lived with so many different men that even her son, already delinquent himself, moved out in disgust, and an indifferent, abusive mother whose neglect and cruelty planned and deprived her boy."

That is the general picture that until now has been drawn of Manson's early years. But that is not the way it was, according to his mother.

Denials and Admissions Mrs. Manson speaks frankly about her past, denying some points and admitting others in a thin, weary voice.

"Charles was born out of wedlock," she admits, "but I wasn't just any man, I wasn't a prostitute, I've never been a prostitute, I was just 15 years old and a dumb kid. I was Miss Dumb. But my mother was a very strict woman, very religious, she didn't allow smoking or drinking or even movies, so when me and my sister got a few years on us, I guess we had a tendency to be a little wild, the way kids will."

"But I didn't go around with men that way, and when Charles came along, that had happened before in my life. And I was really in love with Colonel Scott. He was a lot older than me, 24, and he loved me, too."

Her mother sent her with her sister to Cincinnati, to have the baby away from their home in Ashland, Ky., and while waiting for the baby, she accepted the marriage proposal of William Manson, so the baby would have a name.

The baby was born Nov. 11, 1924. Her husband had said he would try to accept the child, she recalls, but after a few months it became obvious he

was jealous of the time she spent on the baby, and once beat her up. She left Mr. Manson, returned to her mother in Ashland and began divorce proceedings.

She also returned to an angry Col. Scott who married another woman.

Know His Father "But all that stuff you read about Charles not knowing who his father was, that's not so. Scott used to come and pick up Charles and take him home for weekends with his own car. He took Charles home six or seven times like that and just loved him," she says.

Col. Scott died in 1954 of cancer, Mrs. Manson says. "When Charles was 4, Mrs. Manson left Ashland for McMechen, W. Va., and the boy's contact with his real father was broken. But always he was surrounded by family—his mother, his grandmother, an aunt and an uncle."

It was during this time that Mrs. Manson, then 22, and her older brother went to prison for two years for robbery, when Charles was 6.

But throughout those early years, she says, Charles was not only not neglected, he was even pampered by all the women who surrounded him.

"Charles was never a rough little boy. He was too tender-hearted to fight or do anything violent. He wouldn't even whip his dog. He wouldn't even fight his own battles. He had a girl cousin just about his age, and if he got into trouble, why she'd always step in to fight for him."

When Charles was 10, Mrs. Manson married Jack Thomas—not his real name—to whom she stayed married for 21 depressing years. She describes Mr. Thomas as "a drunk" and she admits, Mr. Thomas was an unstable man for Charles to model himself after, even though they got along well.

By the time Charles was 10, he had already begun running away from home. Mrs. Manson doesn't know why, but he did it repeatedly, when he was living with her, when he was with his aunt and uncle, and later, from correctional institutions.

"... If those jurors would just talk to Charles for 15 minutes, they could see he's mentally ill. He needs treatment. I don't know what to do now... just start worrying again, I guess."

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The First Point

The governments of Egypt, Jordan and Israel seem to be taking all too seriously the first point of the 14 that President Wilson enunciated to Congress and the world, just a little more than 53 years ago. That point was:

"Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

That is to say, the three governments have been conducting their negotiations with one another on the vital questions that divide Arab and Israeli "in the public view." That all three have "private international understandings" of one kind or another goes without saying: It is on the central issues, those which were to have been explored through the Jarring mission, that the three are exchanging public statements.

President Wilson gave priority to the concept of diplomacy conducted in the public view because World War I had arisen from a medley of secret and semi-secret understandings, and was being fought, in addition to some much-publicized goals, to achieve a variety of secret and semi-secret aims. His intentions were excellent, but he failed to recognize the acute disadvantages of negotiations conducted in the public view: the tendency to freeze asking prices in bargaining and to make every concession seem a net loss.

When Egypt's president, for example, announces openly that he will not surrender an inch of territory, or Israel's premier places primacy on strategic frontiers, defensible by Israel itself, retreat becomes difficult and rational solutions almost impossible. There is nothing particularly sacred about some acres of desert, nor do they insure either security or defeat. But national pride can be invested in the one idea, and national fears and aspirations in the other. Governments can rise or fall on the tenacity by which such concepts are defended, while the main goal of a reasonable settlement, based on facts, not on theories of sovereignty or strategy, remains in the background.

To the extent that President Wilson coupled actual peace proposals with his hopes for open covenants, openly arrived at, the Fourteen Points (and their author) have suffered at history's hands. Everyone was disappointed by the treaties that emerged from World War I, and none more than the generation that had to fight World War II.

Can Israeli or Arab expect complete satisfaction from whatever diplomatic conclusion is made to the 1967 war? Should not the goal be to prevent war in 1971 or later? And is a square inch of Egyptian soil or a "strategic" frontier worth that grim possibility? Above all, are the transient and largely illusory pleasures of venting hopes, hostilities and fears in public worth the risks that process involves? The first point of negotiation is not publicity, but agreement.

The Fate of Alaska

The Department of the Interior's draft statement on the proposed Alaskan oil pipeline is impressive. It presents the government's first comprehensive view on the pipeline's probable impact on the environment—including not only those dangers that might be overcome by standards to be set for its construction but also those that the department concedes cannot be overcome at all. In the end the report favors the careful building of the line, not because it would be altogether safe but because in the department's opinion the harm it would do would be outweighed by considerations of national security and America's oil position in the world market. In this conclusion we think the department has overreached itself.

The reasonable tone and prudent approach of the report are far removed from the cavalier attitude with which the oil companies originally proceeded to bring pipe, equipment and labor into Alaska for what promised to be a quick and heedless exploitation of the land. On this score alone, the protests of conservationists and the delays they have won are seen to have been fully justified.

In spite of the report's merits, however, we do not feel that it should pave the way of an immediate approval of the pipeline. First, even the damage conceded by its authors would be serious to fish and wildlife,

to wilderness, to vegetation and to the entire cultural pattern of the region, though—according to the department—less than that which many conservation experts are sure would occur. Second, it seems inconceivable, either in law or simple justice, that the project would be launched until the native claims to the land are fully and satisfactorily settled. And, not least, a policy choice of such far-reaching consequence, posing the nation's fuel needs, its relations with other countries and the balance of trade against the future of the largest of its states, should not be left to the single decision of the Department of the Interior, even if it wins the approval of the Council on Environmental Quality.

The resources of Alaska have been rightly compared in magnitude with "all the fjords of Norway, all the game of Kenya, all the rivers of Brazil, all the coasts of Spain, all the peaks of New Zealand, all the seas of Britain and all the natural resources of Mexico." Certainly the President and his chief counsels should weigh the choices involved. Indeed, since 95 percent of that great state is still federal land, Sen. Case of New Jersey has good ground for suggesting that Congress itself review the facts on the pipeline and make the ultimate judgment of policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Program

The programs themselves are useful so far as they go. The welfare reform is meant to provide a minimum income for the poor, although critics have pointed out that it will also provide a maximum (which in New York and New Jersey at least will be lower than the present ceiling). The reorganization of government departments could probably improve efficiency if there were any chance that Congress would pass it, which there is not.

If none of the measures gets through, then Mr. Nixon will not be considered excessively partisan if he points out in a year's time that the Congress that blocked them was Democratic.

—From the Guardian (London).

In his State of the Union message, Nixon left a big blank: the Vietnam conflict and its disquieting extension of American intervention in Cambodia. For Mr. Nixon and his advisers, the war is now a thing of the past. In a few months, there will no longer be American combat units in Vietnam.

The Navy and Air Force will remain there to help those who need them. With this assistance, the South Vietnamese will be quite able to resist another "Tet offensive." If they do not manage to do so, well, it's too bad! The United States will not send other GIs to fight in rice-paddies. As for the airmen and sailors, it will not be difficult to evacuate them, should the occasion arise.

Mr. Nixon thus practices a policy formerly known as "When we are gone, let happen what may." He does so with an apparently flawless honesty: Has he not always declared that the United States would help only those who help themselves?

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Heath and South Africa

The Singapore conference has given Mr. Heath time to think again about his arms plan and provided him with an honorable way out of his decision if he wishes to take it. He should do so. For there can now be no doubt that the damage to the Commonwealth and to British economic interests caused by arms sales to South Africa would be no token affair quickly forgotten. But more important perhaps is that even if there were not a single Commonwealth member in Africa, it would still be a disastrous mistake for Britain and for the future of the West in the continent if the British were to reactivate their military alliance with South Africa and consolidate it with arms supplies.

—From the Observer (London).

The Commonwealth has survived, only just, and in spite of the fact that the Singapore prime ministers' conference provided an object lesson on how such meetings should not be conducted. The debate on South African arms was conducted with the maximum of bitterness, with public threats and with very little effort at understanding other people's point of view. The debate set the whole tone of the conference and it prevented a thorough discussion of other problems of importance.

If the tactics of the opponents, particularly some of the African states, had been specifically designed to drive Mr. Heath to sell the arms, let the devil take the Commonwealth, they could hardly have been better chosen.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the publication in the Sun of a telegram from its Havana correspondent asserting that the German warships Sabina and Storch are under way to Puerto Cabeallo, in Venezuela, to effectively enforce a claim which Germany has made for the payment of a railroad debt. It is even hinted that German marines may be disembarked should it be deemed necessary.

WASHINGTON—A survey by the Department of Labor on working conditions shows that there are 3,478,000 persons now unemployed. These figures do not include farming, merely manufacturing, and show a huge gain on last year. New York City has the largest number of idle, 234,000, and the largest unemployment in any industry is in automobile manufacturing, where 69 percent of the employees are idle.



'Sure, I Knew the Rich Were Getting Richer and the Poor Were Getting Poorer—but I Thought I Was One of the Rich Ones.'

Brandt—II: Ostpolitik

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN.—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik would seem, as he explains it, to have the rather modest purpose of unfreezing the icepack surrounding West Berlin but, in fact, its aims are ultimately far more grandiose.

The optimum hope is that Moscow, in return for greater Western commercial opportunities, will openly endorse Bonn's policy. This would in the end (it is reasoned) weaken the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe, which would become paradoxical if the Kremlin acknowledges there is no more German "danger."

The Communist bloc would feel free to reach better relations with Bonn once Moscow had already done so; Ulbricht's East German veto power would dwindle; and a real thaw would disintegrate existing East-West barriers.

Even the most enthusiastic advocates of this Ostpolitik think any such developments necessarily lie a long way off. Brandt himself speaks with caution. At present he concentrates on obtaining a somewhat better agreement for West Berlin and adds:

Russia's Intentions

"If as I think, the Russians are interested in practical cooperation in the economic and other fields, I think they would probably be more careful than they have been up to now about violating agreed records."

Nevertheless, Brandt expresses not the slightest optimism that an end to the divided Germany can even be envisioned yet. He says: "What we do not like to recognize is the split of Germany. But we have to

live with it. We just have to live with it as a fact. Now what we are aiming at is to get good relations with East Germany. We hope one day these two states will either be closer together or perhaps even under one roof."

He doesn't think it is possible to contemplate even the remotest kind of confederation arrangement between East and West, a modern version of the Metetrich confederation of different and independent German states. He comments:

"We never had a situation like this where two states are based upon policies which can never be reconciled. I don't believe in a mishmash. This is impossible. Here I agree with Herr Ulbricht in East Berlin. I cannot see how a confederation could work between a state economy on one side and a market economy on the other, quite apart from the very conflicting bases of the two states."

Putting aside such concrete ideas, Brandt hopes to use the common national heritage of both Germany's, their language, culture and tradition, to lessen the distance between them. Today, he says, it is easier for him to visit Japan or Kenya than East Germany.

Doubts on Peace Treaty

He admits that his vague concept of gradually acknowledging the existence of two German states and a special status for West Berlin is not too far removed from Khrushchev's 1958 proposal for a peace treaty ending World War II and signed by both Germany's. Nevertheless, Brandt doubts whether

such a formal step would be desirable right now. He adds:

"The thing may finally be summed up in a security system for Europe and in a peace treaty. I say a security system for Europe and not a European security system because that makes clear both world powers must play their role."

Brandt thinks the Soviet bloc "needs a more advanced industrial society requiring more exchange and less isolation" and places his money on this bet, not, for example, on any such political development as the Sino-Soviet quarrel.

He shows special sympathy for the fate of the East German people. He concedes that East Germany derives enormous benefits from the Common Market for the simple reason that West Germany, a member of this flourishing capitalist organization, has no trade barriers with the East, such commerce being considered internal.

Thus goods imported from Italy into the Federal Republic need pay no more if shipped Eastward. Nevertheless, Brandt reasons: "These 17 million East Germans had to pay a higher price than us for the last war, in dismantling reparations, etc. They were excluded from the Marshall Plan. They started under less favorable conditions. This is one reason why, as a German, I would rather have my countrymen in the East benefit from our trade without new tariff barriers."

A Fork in the Mouth

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—One of the most eloquent passages in President Nixon's State of the Union message followed his assertion that "as the forces that shape our lives seem to have grown more distant and more impersonal, a great feeling of frustration has crept across the land."

To the millions affected by that frustration, Nixon said, "Let us say, 'We hear you and will give you a chance. We are going to give you a new chance to have more to say about the decisions that affect your future—to participate in government...'"

And then the President added: "The further away government is from people, the stronger government becomes and the weaker people become. And a nation with a strong government and a weak people is an empty shell."

Nixon was specifically addressing himself to domestic affairs; he made clear that he would take up foreign policy in a later message. When he does, however, he is going to find it hard to avoid the clear meaning of this ringing promise to let Americans "have more to say" about government policy; he can hardly suggest that the people's frustrations and his own pledges run only to the water's edge.

In the meantime, the action in Cambodia suggests that in going to let Americans "have more to say" about government policy, the administration is managing to rise above what a great many people have already had to say. The vehement reaction against the Cambodian invasion last spring was by no means confined to students; it was broadly enough based to in-

fluence Nixon's pledge—scrupulously kept—to get American ground troops out of Cambodia by June 30—as well as his statement on that date that "there will be no new U.S. air or logistic support" of future South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia.

Throughout 1970, and particularly after the Cambodian invasion, the Senate extended itself to put what limits it legitimately could on military operations in Cambodia. In the end, the prohibition did not exclude air operations over Cambodia, but the Senate's intention was clearly that there should be no wider war in Southeast Asia—certainly no use of American military power to sustain the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh. And it was generally understood that air power would be used only to interdict supply lines and troop movements that threatened the American troops' withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Playing With Words

A good many frustrated Americans, some of them senators, therefore believe that American air operations in Cambodia flouted both last spring's public disapproval of the invasion and the Senate's clear intent to avoid a Cambodian war. Those air operations were in direct combat support of South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops trying to reopen a vital supply route to Phnom Penh.

How were the operations justified? The administration says that the air operations really were designed to protect American troops' withdrawal, because those with-

drawals would be endangered if the North Vietnamese were to overrun Cambodia. This is a classic case of two-way reasoning—the Lon Nol regime may not be supported directly, but American troops may not be endangered; hence the Lon Nol regime can be supported directly because otherwise American troops will be endangered.

But Secretary of Defense Laird was not willing to rest on this stunning proposition. American air operations in Cambodia, he says, are also justified by the Nixon doctrine, which, somewhat had therefore been pictured as a contraction, not an expansion, of the American combat presence in Southeast Asia and the world. Moreover, Laird claims that the use of air power in Vietnam was specifically permitted by Congress because it was not specifically prohibited.

All of this graphically demonstrates what the Senate feared all along—that the involvement in Cambodia would lead inevitably to further involvement, as had already happened in South Vietnam, and that in pursuit of its own ends the military juggernaut would take any step not precisely forbidden to it. Is it not likely, for instance, that American ground troops would be in action again in Cambodia if Congress had not expressly prohibited it?

McGovern, Muskie and Bayh

Shooting From the Hip

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO—Ask George McGovern if he plans to run in the California presidential primary and he says, "Absolutely."

Ask Ed Muskie, "When you become a candidate, will you run in California?" and he replies: "Only if I answer the first question. I won't answer the second."

Ask Birch Bayh the same question and he says: "Everyone knows California is one of the most important stepping stones to nomination and election. It's a little premature to say if we become an active candidate we would run in California. But—and he grins—"it would be difficult to resist the temptation."

The simple truth, of course, is that all three senators have been hanging around this state for the last few days drumming up support for that primary. And all three will be running here in June, 1971, if their money and political backing hold out.

But the way they answer tells something about the differences in their style—differences that may be quite important in this stage of the Democratic marathon. There are not yet many issues that divide them. What each man essentially is selling is an approach to leadership, and that necessarily involves a large element of personal style. Bayh is the youngest of the three but his charm is the most old-fashioned. A Bayh speech is a lacy Valentine, appropriate for a candidate who gives a champagne breakfast for the California Democratic Committee members and has a kiss and a pat for almost every lady in the room.

Bayh is technically the most accomplished speaker of the three, and he got the most applause at the weekend performances in Sacramento. But as Willie Brown, the tough, black, state assemblyman said, "Speeches are entertainment, and politics is votes."

The youthful-looking Bayh seems a bit ill at ease in the presidential race. He has not yet decided if he is competing with McGovern for the liberal-reform left or with Muskie for the Establishment.

More interesting is the contrast between Muskie and McGovern. Muskie is miles in front in the race at the moment, and he treats any question that is put to him as if it is the main item on the National Security Council agenda.

The advance text of his speech to the California convention accused the Nixon administration of "utter disregard" of congressional limitations of U.S. troop activity in Cambodia. But Muskie repudiated that language in a press conference preceding the speech. "I would not use those words," he said. "I have not approved that

text as yet and I'm sorry you have it... We're not as efficient as we ought to be."

There was much head-scratching among the reporters and speculation that heads would roll in the Muskie organization. Then speech-time came and Muskie declared that the administration "displays a disregard" for the intent of Congress by using helicopter gunships. Only the word "utter" was gone; the whole minor flap proved to be utterly without meaning.

Contrast McGovern. He flew into town as Muskie was leaving and was confronted with the same question about Cambodia. No hesitation here. What the United States is doing is "a flagrant violation of the spirit and purpose" of the Cooper-Church amendment, he said. "There is no question about it."

Caution is his not. McGovern's instinct is to pounce on an issue; Muskie's is to ponder it. Muskie's judgments seem more impressive, in part because they come rumbling out in that throbbing bass of his, while McGovern delivers his opinions in the voice of a tenor choirboy. But McGovern's are a lot plainer.

There are many who suspect that in the end clarity may be McGovern's undoing. He starts from a position somewhat more leftist than any of the others 'in the race, and he does not disguise his views:

"We should cut our support of Thieu and stop now. We should recognize China—now. We should slash the arms budget and convert to peace, and feed the hungry and do lots more—and all of it right now."

The prevailing wisdom in the Democratic party is that Muskie's Big Daddy moderation is more in keeping with the mood of the country than McGovern's brass-sounding private radicalism. And that may well prove to be the case.

One cannot help but wonder what the contrast in styles is going to do to Muskie over the coming months, when he and McGovern are examined side by side at many a press conference and at many a banquet.

Muskie's approach may hold up better over the long haul, but McGovern is deceptive. He is not quite the soft, sweet, simple clergyman's son he appears. He has an instinct for the political jugular and a talent for finding an issue. He may not heat Muskie, but it's not a bad bet that he will crowd him pretty closely at some stage along the way.

And given Muskie's lumbering caution, maybe it's well that he has a terrier-like McGovern at his heels.

Letters

Just Around the Corner

The Trib's issue of the 21st is guilty of what must be either a horrendous typographical error or a sick prank. Otherwise how did the Joseph Alsop piece sub-headed "Are the Vietnam Reds Near Collapse?" get into the paper? I am certain that I read this piece four or possibly five years ago except that someone has updated it with regards to such names as Laird, Nixon, etc. appearing in place of Johnson, McNamara, etc. Is the Trib possibly attempting to extend the tradition of "Le Jour de Merl Donant"? If not, there is serious talk in the composing room. What is it? Grenlins?

CYRIL E. B. DILLING, Monaca.

U.S. and UN

The United States has recently made one good move, by withdrawing from the UN Special Committee on Colonialism. Let us make two more. Let us withdraw entirely from the UN, thus saving the U.S. taxpayers what we pay to the UN, an amount quite disproportionate to the benefit we receive from that organization. Finally, let us recognize the truth of the Egyptian spokesman's comment that working conditions for UN diplomats in New York City have become intolerable (CBT, Jan. 12) and arrange for the removal of UN headquarters to another continent.

WALTER WYANT, Athens.

How can the IET print on the Editorial Page something that bet-

ter fits Buchwald's or Korabark's speech? Alsop's column, "Eoums and Ears," is journalistically speaking, sloppy in style and intention (a publicist is not a journalist), wishful thinking in constant collision with serious news—something he's been doing for years in regards to Vietnam. There's a Spanish anecdote that fits him to a T. Editor Victor de la Serna saw in every Nazi defeat a victory of his adored Third Reich. In 1945, when Germany was collapsing on all sides, Hitler asked how the war was going for his side. "Well," said Der Fuehrer, "actually not as well as Victor de la Serna says."

L. A. E., Madrid.

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Greece (air)	18.00	36.00	60.00	Taiwan (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
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مكتبة الأمل

Canada Moves to Curb U.S. Influence Over Industry

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, Jan. 26 (NYT)—In a long-promised step to diminish U.S. influence in Canada, the government introduced in Parliament yesterday legislation to create a Canada Development Corporation.

Edgar J. Benson, the Finance Minister, described it as "a large private corporation to help develop and maintain strong Canadian-controlled and Canadian-managed corporations in the private sector."

By selling stock to the Canadian public, the corporation would also, in Mr. Benson's words, "provide greater opportunities for Canadians to invest and participate in the economic development of Canada."

These words, and many others voiced in Canada in recent months, reflected growing unease over the large degree of U.S. ownership and control of Canadian industry. Rising rapidly in the last 20 years, foreign control, largely reposing in the United States, has reached 57 percent of manufacturing, 83 percent of metal mining and 85 percent of smelting.

Different Character

What worries a growing number of Canadians is that U.S. economic influence may jeopardize Canada's political independence—for example, in writing export and anti-trust policy. There is also a broader fear among those who believe that Canada has a fundamentally different character and that this country is in danger of being influenced for the worse by the widespread presence of American factories, managers, movies, magazines and television.

A nationwide poll reported last

weekend that 83 percent of Canadians regard creation of the development corporation as "very important."

The Canada Development Corp. would work in several ways to promote Canadian ownership of resources, manufacturing and high-technology industries, such as computers. It would be "a large-scale source of capital to create major new enterprises," Mr. Benson said. "It will join others in acquiring and rationalizing existing companies where competitiveness may be improved by merger, amalgamation or other corporate arrangements."

The corporation would also be

authorized to lend to companies to guarantee their contracts and to help them in other ways.

Mr. Benson, pointing to the role of large multinational corporations in Canada, said, "Canadian companies must be able to compete at home and abroad by combining management and technical skills with financial size and strength."

The government would make available to the corporation \$100 million in its first year, then \$75 million a year for two years, according to the draft bill. In all, the corporation could sell up to \$2 billion of shares, including those to be exchanged for government-held shares in three Crown corpora-

tions and one joint venture with the oil industry.

Opposition from big business and finance has been a major reason for delay in today's step, first promised in 1963.

Drafting of the present bill was finished last spring, but it was withheld while the government sought to recruit top management for the corporation. However, several executives have refused the position, and the delay became embarrassing to the government.

Businessmen fear that the proposed corporation will be a political instrument, that it will be forced by the government as its principal stockholder to make investments in

unsound situations at unattractive prices.

But Mr. Benson stressed that the corporation would be private and, unlike Crown corporations, it would not be responsible to Parliament. It would, however, have to get parliamentary approval for changes in its capitalization or purposes. The government, Mr. Benson said, normally would keep its interest at 10 percent. All other stockholders would be limited to 3 percent.

Shares would be sold to the public at a probable price of \$5 each, Mr. Benson said. The legislation probably will not be enacted for months and a public offering of stock before 1973 would be a surprise.

U.S. Surgeon General Links Smoking to Heart Attacks

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP)—New experiments have pinpointed the ways that cigarette smoking increases the risk of fatal heart attacks, the U.S. surgeon general said yesterday.

These new studies in animals and humans show that the nicotine in cigarettes increases the work of the heart and its demands for oxygen. Dr. Jesse L. Steinfield said in his 1971 report on the health consequences of smoking.

This increases the risk of heart attacks among persons who are prone to coronary disease, the report said.

While other factors—including diet, obesity and high levels of blood fats—are closely linked to fatal heart attacks, Dr. Steinfield said, cigarette smoking is an independent cause that can accelerate other risks.

The more risk factors a given individual has, the greater the chance of his developing coronary heart disease," the report said.

Besides causing the heart to work harder, the nicotine in cigarettes also stimulates the release of a chemical called catecholamine from the adrenal glands. This causes an increase in fatty acids in the blood, the report said.

Nicotine may also alter the heart's rhythm so as to cause ventricular fibrillation, the wild, uncontrolled beating of the heart that is the most common cause of death among heart attack victims.

Other studies cited in the report suggest that cigarette smoking may contribute to the clogging of the arteries that often precedes heart attacks.

Many scientists have thought that smoking is related to the whole range of heart diseases. But the studies cited in this report

provide the clearest evidence to date.

Death Rate Watched
Dr. Steinfield predicted that new evidence may be obtained soon showing the lowering of the death rate among groups of Americans who have stopped smoking in the last four years.

A survey last spring, he said, showed that more persons stopped smoking between 1966 and 1970 than in the 11 years preceding that. And while the earlier decrease in smokers had been concentrated among younger men, the new survey showed that the decrease extended to men between 55 and 64 years old.

"With the massive changes in smoking behavior which have taken place among adults in the past few years, largely as an expression of the desire to protect health, changes should be expected in mortality rates among those groups"

who have stopped smoking, the report said.

If the death rates fail to drop, however, the tobacco industry will have powerful new ammunition in its fight to discredit the surgeon general's contention that smoking is unhealthy.

In a statement released yesterday, the Tobacco Institute said the latest surgeon general's report merely "provides more conflicting scientific evidence on the subject."

Horace R. Kornegay, president of the Tobacco Institute, said that the report omitted important studies that disagree with the surgeon general's view.

Lisbon Jails 4 as Reds

LISBON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Four Lisbon University students, two of them girls, were each sentenced to 30 months imprisonment yesterday for their alleged connections with the outlawed Communist party.

South Africa Drops Trial on Bi-Racial Sex

Frees 5 White Men, 14 African Women

EXCELSIOR, South Africa, Jan. 26.—One of South Africa's most sensational prosecutions ended abruptly today before the trial had even begun when the state dropped charges of illicit sex across the color line against five white men and 14 African women.

"It is clear that state witnesses are no longer willing to give evidence," Prosecutor David J. Geldenhuys told the court minutes before the trial was to begin.

Among the whites charged under the Immorality Act of having illegal sexual intercourse with black women—one of race-conscious South Africa's gravest social sins—was the local secretary of the ruling Nationalist party.

One Committed Suicide
Charges had earlier been dropped against another white man and a seventh, a local town councillor and butcher, Johannes Calitz, committed suicide rather than face trial. The trial was to have been the first in a series expected to last three weeks and involving more accused than have ever been charged under the Immorality Act.

The plight of the white defendants shocked South Africans and created consternation throughout the country, Reuters reported. Charges under the Immorality Act are not infrequent—the same several hundred cases each year—but the concentration of charges in this Orange Free State community with a population of only 700 focused sharp attention on the problem.

Dean in Court Thursday

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26 (Reuters)—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg will appear in court Thursday on unrelated charges, eight days after being detained by security police under the Terrorism Act, the British Consulate-General announced today.

The announcement came after British and South African officials met to arrange a second consular visit to the detained dean, the very Rev. Gordon French-Baytagh, a British subject.

Hijacker Seized By Dominican Crew at Airport

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The crew of a Dominican Quisqueyana Airline plane today managed to overpower and detain a hijacker while the Lockheed Constellation was on the ground at Cabo Rojo being refused for the flight to Cuba.

An airline spokesman said none of the 74 persons aboard was injured in the struggle to overpower the hijacker, identified as a Spaniard, Enrique Jimenez. Crew members wrestled from him a bottle he was carrying which he said contained nitroglycerine.

Cabo Rojo is at the southern end of the country and 25 miles from the border with Haiti. Troops surrounded the plane when it landed there for refueling and refused it permission to take off until the hijacker allowed the passengers to disembark.

The plane was hijacked only 15 minutes after leaving Santo Domingo for San Juan, Puerto Rico.



EYES OF ADENAUER—Christian Democratic Union parliamentary leader Rainer Barzel (left) confers with Konrad Adenauer, governor of Rheinland-Pfalz in front of mammoth portrait of the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at the 18th CDU convention in Dusseldorf.

German Christian Democrats Welcome Polish Delegation

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 26 (AP)—A member delegation of Polish Democrats today paid a five-day visit to the Christian Democratic Union's policy center here. The visit to the congress came as the Christian Democratic Union's national function by Communist parliamentarians. The delegation received a warm round of applause from the more than 500 delegates taking part in the congress. The Poles held talks with Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Bundestag (parliament) Relations Committee, and Oskar von Wrangel, a deputy of the party's parliamentary group.

East, West Germany Hold 4th Meeting

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Top East and West German officials met for four-and-a-half hours in East Berlin and scheduled their meeting for Feb. 4 in West Berlin. This was the fourth meeting since East-West German dialogue resumed Nov. 27 after a six-month interruption. The meeting was held in a room with a decision to keep talks secret, an East-West German communiqué gave no details of the day's meeting. The East German State Secretary, Walter Ulbricht, after his return from Berlin, described his meeting with West German State Secretary Helmut Kohl as "objective."

American Firm Hit By Wiesbaden Fire

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 26 (UPI)—The second fire in three days at an American-owned refrigerator firm today forced about 100 persons to evacuate their homes.

Police said they ordered the inhabitants of a housing area adjoining the premises of the Linde AG factory in the Wiesbaden suburb of Kestheim, to leave their homes when firemen warned that danger of an explosion existed from the fire there.

Obituaries

Bill W., Alcoholics Anonymous Co-Founder

By John W. Stevens
NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—W. D. Griffith Wilson, 75, died Sunday night and, with the consent of his death, was to have been the Bill W. co-founded Alcoholics Anonymous in 1935.

Mr. Wilson gave permission to break his AA anonymity upon his death in a signed statement in 1966. The role of Dr. Robert Holbrook Smith, (Dr. Bob) as the other founder of the worldwide fellowship was disclosed publicly when the Akron, Ohio, surgeon died of cancer in 1950 after 15 years of uninterrupted sobriety.

In fathering the doctrine that members should not reveal their AA affiliation at the public level, Bill W. had explained that "anonymity isn't just something to save us from alcoholic shame and stigma; its deeper purpose is to keep those fool egos of ours from running hog wild after money and fame at AA's expense."

Alcoholism the Disease
He cited the example of a nationally known radio personality who wrote an autobiography disclosing his AA membership and then spent the royalties crawling the pubs on West End Street.

Mr. Wilson, in developing the idea of AA, concentrated on the basic philosophy that alcoholism is a physical allergy coupled with a mental obsession—an incurable though arrestable illness of body, mind and spirit. Much later, the disease concept of alcoholism was accepted by a committee of the American Medical Association and by the World Health Organization.

As Bill W., Mr. Wilson shared what he termed his "experience, strength and hope" in hundreds of talks and writings, but he himself always insisted that he himself was "just another guy named Bill who can't handle booze"—headed the counsel of fellow alcoholics, and declined a salary for his work in behalf of the fellowship. He supported himself, and later his wife, on royalties from four AA books—"Alcoholics Anonymous," "The Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions," "Alcoholics Anonymous Comes of Age" and "AA Way of Life."

Dr. Max Beberman
URBANA, Ill., Jan. 26 (NYT)—Dr. Max Beberman, 45, one of the founders of the new method of teaching mathematics, died of a

heart attack in London yesterday soon after arriving by plane from New York.

Dr. Beberman was educational director of the Computer-Based Education Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois, where he had been a member of the faculty since 1966.

He had been about to start a year's study on a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation scholarship. His wife and six of their eight children were with him.

Professor Beberman was a pioneer in the field of changes in recent years in teaching mathematics.

Isobel Lennart

HEMERT, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Isobel Lennart, 55, nominated three times for screening Academy Awards and author of the book and screen play for "Funny Girl," has been killed in a traffic accident, police said yesterday.

Her husband, actor John Harding, 59, was critically injured when their car was in collision with a truck Sunday night.

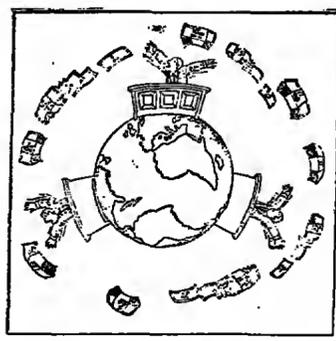
Miss Lennart wrote the screenplays for many films, including "Two for the Seesaw," "Please Don't Eat the Daisies," "Latin Lovers," "The Inn of the Sixth Happiness," "East Side, West Side," and "Anchors Aweigh."

Hermann Hoth

GOSLAR, West Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—Hermann Hoth, 85, a former German general, who led the unsuccessful drive to relieve the encircled German Sixth Army in Stalingrad during December, 1942, died yesterday a member of his family reported.

Since his release from a war crimes prison at Landsberg in 1954, Hoth had devoted himself to writing books and articles on military history and armored warfare.

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Fashion Cardin Reinvents The Mini

By Eugenia Sheppard
PARIS, Jan. 26.—Anything can happen at Pierre Cardin and it did. Cardin brought back the mini-dress with a bloused top and a little pleated skirt at least six inches above the knees. He slit many of his new fashions to the waistline at both sides to show hot pants.

With his soft, sheer fabrics floating around visible thighs and shorts, it was next to impossible to tell whether the girls were dressed for the beach or for a ball.

"Skirts are short again. I like them that way," said Cardin after his opening this morning.

The show was one of those extra good Cardin performances that hits you like a ton of bricks, knocks the wind out of you for a minute but leaves you feeling fine.

It went on, as usual, to spooky music in the part of Cardin's reconditioned old Paris theater that he calls simply Pierre Cardin's Space.

In two hours of super showmanship, Cardin plays with geometric forms. His long triangular ponchos cover lights and shorts. Triangular pennants stream from his skirts. The flying saucer is everywhere, making skirt and dress fronts, round tunics and even the cuffs of pants.

At one point the models wear square hats, and Cardin even tries his hand at a square dress.

It's not all geometry, though. Often Cardin lapses into something more romantic in a ruffled shirt or two and a few dresses with cartridge-pleated collars and ruffled hems.

He never forgets the state occasion dresses for customers like Mrs. Willy Brandt, who came to the opening in a gray suit and chinchilla hat.



Above: Mrs. Georges Pompidou, at the Chanel opening, looks at a dress of white flowered organdy. The dress has a billowing skirt and a pastel blue sash. At right: One of many flowered chiffon evening dresses worn over shorts in the Cardin collection.

Cardin shows lots of suede and leather for daytime. His knee-length, black-leather tunic, some of them decorated with zodiac signs, are open at the sides to show leather shorts. He carries the slit story into knee-length, belted dresses of tweed and jersey that leave the little shorts in full view.

With everything but active sports clothes, Cardin likes the white nylon that have swept Paris.

It's no news that everything moves in a Cardin collection, but the clothes are more agile than ever this time. Coats flip with slit hems. They are very loose and easy. Most of them are shown open and meant to be worn that way.

For evening, Cardin likes long long scarves blown from necklines and hemlines flutter with bias-cut flounces, lattered hems and just the weightlessness of the utterly luxurious chiffon and organza prints and gauzy flowered nets.

Cardin obviously believes in wider shoulders, but he makes a gag of the whole thing by extending them with button-on flaps that extend over the shoulder bones. His serious suits, which will reach a large

public translated into ready-to-wear, are mostly coats with shirts, skirts or pants. Cardin, who never used to like them, shows more pants than any other Paris designer.

Some of the things to remember: The short little white tunic piped in navy and worn over hot pants; the huge hats that drooped to the shoulder blades and were worn with short, flowered chiffon dresses; over bloomers; the long, flowered organza tunics over sequin jump suits and the monokone, long tunics over flowered jump suits or zouave pants.

Cardin's collection was a blockbuster, but what the switch back from ankle length to mini will do to couture prestige is another story.

It was dark at the top of the stairs where Chanel used to sit with her friends while the opening went on, but Chanel's last collection was beautiful. Virtually finished before she died three weeks ago, it is probably the most beautiful collection she had made in the 18 years since she made her comeback at the age of 71.

In the audience was Mrs. Georges Pompidou, wearing a navy blue suit. She sat between Mrs. Arthur K. Watson, wife of the American ambassador to France, and the Russian ambassador's wife, Mrs. Valerian Zorin.

Also lined up along the celebrity row were Marie-Hélène de Rothschild with Baron Alexis de Reder; young Baronne Edmond de Rothschild, Mrs. Gerald van der Kemp, wife of the curator of Versailles.

Fashion itself has come back to some of Chanel's early looks. For the first time many of her dresses, like the simple pleated crepes and a few pleated chiffons under loose tweed coats were as successful as her suits.

As always, Chanel's skirts stopped just below the knees. Her models wore their hair brushed back and tied in little bows, and the familiar two-tone pumps and gold chains were all present.

Chanel's latest tweeds are in the pink. There are pink and white checks and plaids and a real raspberry. One of the knockouts is the pink tweed coat over a flesh pink chiffon dress with a pleated skirt.

Many coats were in wide rainbow striped tweeds over crepe dresses in one of the colors, Mrs. Pompidou specially admired the



Chanel's party dresses are all white, made of gulfure or lace and embroidered organdy but much less ingenuous and more elegant than her evening clothes through the years.

There were more celebrities than real fashion at Nina Ricci this afternoon. Mary Sommes, wife of the British ambassador, and Mrs. David Bruce, whose husband is the American delegation at the Vietnam peace conference, were both there. The Maharani of Baroda was wearing a sari and her 12-millimeter pearls.

Pipart, who designs the Ricci collection, is in love with the '40s. His models wear curly hairdos with ribbon bands and bows to go with belted, long jacket suits that have broad shoulders, epaulets and other military details.

It is ironic that only a few years ago the government, sometimes taking rather inexplicable views of the administration of the state, seemed reluctant to prolong Mr. Gentelle's appointment.

Perhaps the Royal Opera of Stockholm will now find itself in a crisis. The Royal Dramatic Theater, on the other hand, seems to live in one constantly. That does not mean that it is a bad theater, but that its good performances are extremely good and the bad ones so utterly bad that no provincial road company would produce anything like them.

Much of this arises from the neurotic atmosphere enveloping any theater that has such soaring ambitions and is dominated by so many strong personalities.

Some nights ago the theater staged an absolutely impossible verse-drama by the secretary of the Swedish Academy on the theme of King Herod of Jerusalem. Only the hats worn by the actors prevented the public from mistaking the cast for pieces of plaster.

Last year a left-radical street-theater group was invited to give a play dealing with the situation in the northern provinces and made a complete success of it. Nice things about the theater are its unpretentiousness and its extremely good directors.

One of them is Ingmar Bergman, whose performance of Strindberg's "Drama Play" made in a soft, everyday atmosphere very different from Max Reinhardt, was last year's great event.

Another is Alf Sjöberg, born in 1903, educated by the best

should be taken aside and informed that not being a gentleman is hardly a recommendation either in France or in the United States.

Perhaps as a result of the constant repetition of this silly line, a body of the first nighters decided to be ungentlemanly and unladilylike, too. They whistled and booed as the heavy, interminable soap-box harangue moved into its last reaches, having bored the house to its backbone with its amateurish dramaturgy and nagging repetitions, making no progress theatrically as the hours ticked away.

Instead of setting down the story of Paine, a very interesting one, in the straightforward form of a historical drama, Mr. Foster has resorted to the overworked and tired device of the play-within-a-play. This permits the actor imper-

sonating Paine an opportunity to comment on his character since Mr. Foster has been unable to draw the portrait of his hero. Even such a simple scene as that in which Paine is not allowed to vote when he returns to America is botched, with its intended irony dissolving into unintentional grotesque humor. As Mr. Foster has written Bobby Clark as a revue skit.

A disconcerting refrain runs through Paul Foster's "Tom Paine" (at the Théâtre National Populaire). "Tom Paine was no gentleman" is a statement that is repeated again and again. Mr. Foster and his adaptor

made up of a trio of clowns. But this "Hamlet" has a fourth character as well for Trintignant's Dane is but a faint phantom of the mighty role.

Paris Amusements

Lord Byron DV
Vegettes DV
Racine DV

Vice. And Versa.

Mick Jagger. And Mick Jagger.

performance.

James Fox/Mick Jagger
Anita Pallenberg/Michele Breton

QUEINADA

Marlon Brando in QUEINADA

Directed by GILLO PONTECORVO

TECHNICOLOR

English version MARIIGNAN PATHE / DANTON

Notes From Sweden An Era in Opera May Be Ending

By Lars Gustafsson

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—This season Goran Gentele leaves his position as head of the Royal Opera in Stockholm for the Metropolitan. In all probability this means that a rather bright period in the long history of the Swedish national opera house has come to an end.

The time span between 1936 and 1970, or to put it in terms of singers, from Birgit Nilsson and Nicolai Gedda to Helge Brilioth and Barbro Ericson, has been one of remarkable artistic quality, activity and renovation, attributed not least of all to Mr. Gentele's interest in cooperating with the writers and composers of the present Swedish generation.

For most of the Stockholm public, however, Mr. Gentele first became a topic of conversation at the beginning of the '50s when he was brought over from the Royal Dramatic Theater, where he had started as an actor, and soon became a director of the opera house.

Mid-'50s

People still speak of the storm of enthusiasm that greeted his staging of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" in the fall of '50s. The late poet Erik Lindgreen re-adapted the libretto to the original story on which Verdi's opera was based, the murder of King Gustaf III in an opera masquerade in 1792. Mr. Gentele made the production into an absolutely unique mixture of Verdi and 18th-century Sweden.

Stockholm is today not only an extremely gifted opera leader but also a remarkable director with the departure of Mr. Gentele. Whether the Cultural Ministry will be able to fill the gap left by this latest trans-Atlantic brain drain remains to be seen.

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Another is Alf Sjöberg, born in 1903, educated by the best

German expressionists in the '20s, less known outside Sweden than Mr. Bergman, profoundly original and volcanic in his imagination.

Arcane Rite

The staging of a production by Mr. Sjöberg always seems to be a sort of arcane rite or ordeal that keeps the theater as a whole involuntarily mystified and very near to a collective nervous breakdown for months.

Weeks before the first night of a Sjöberg production the theater seems to vibrate with occult powers, the most unbelievable rumors circulate.

And in nine out of ten cases, what comes out of this turmoil is a performance so profound, clear and vivid that you understand that you have never seen the same before, even as it is Shakespeare's "Othello" or "Brand's Tumten," ("The Burned Ground"), one of Strindberg's "chamber plays," well known throughout Scandinavia.

Only a Sjöberg could interrupt a Strindberg chamber play with an interlude. The whole ensemble, solemnly seated on chairs, had just read poetry for 40 minutes and, after the musical break, just went on, symbolically speaking, with a small smile.

European theater in general at this time is becoming more and more entangled in political struggle. Managers are being discharged and reporters are coming into conflict with theater boards as clashes erupt more frequently between institutional goals and the ambitions

of those who would use the theater as a political instrument. However, this type of conflict has not yet escalated to the level it has reached in West Germany because radical theater in Sweden has been working more and more independently of the regular institutions.

A group of technically very advanced young players, led by Gunnar Ohlstrand, has developed a very interesting technique of combining social research and theater. The group visits the mine fields of Kiruna or the automobile factories of Volvo. They interview workers about how they view their work and living conditions. Then, like a mirror, the actors reflect the workers' situation back to them in a play of dialogue and song.

Their last performance, about the Volvo workers, however, stirred violent conflicts with their touring organization, Riksteatern. There were great difficulties with localities, disputes in the press and, last but not least, a short but angry wild strike in the Volvo factories at Gothenburg.

"A Play on Volvo" deals with the speed of the conveyor belts, sanitary conditions and the pressure on the workers exerted by the ambitions to raise production. It was all very disconcerting for all the official institutions of Gothenburg that are proud of their big car factory. The play seems to have accomplished something unusual in theater: it had an effect on reality. Some workshops were on strike hours the day after the performance.

Ballet in New York
Béjart's Debut

By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Lovers of good dancers found a lot to love at the opening of the Brooklyn Academy of Music where last night the Belgian national Ballet, which calls itself the Ballet of the 20th Century, made its U.S. debut.

This Brussels-based company, under the artistic direction of the French choreographer Maurice Béjart, contains some lovely, beautifully trained classic dancers. Indeed the boys, even though a few are too glamorously self-conscious for some tastes, are among the best in Western Europe. What they have to dance is another, less effective story.

French Tradition

Béjart is a classic choreographer in the old French tradition of Serge Lifar and Roland Petit. He uses standard classroom steps with great freedom if less imagination, but has considerable theatrical gifts and a shrewd, often telling, way with balletic gimmicks.

In France, Canada and places like that, the Béjart company is regarded as the most avant-garde of the avant-garde. This, I suspect, is a mistake unlikely to be made in Brooklyn, but the dancers are very engaging.

The best work on the opening-night program was the final "Bhakti." This reminded me of a work I saw years ago with Alicia Markova and the Indian dancer Ram Gopal. It is Indian in feeling and mood. It uses Indian music, but the dancing is classic, with Indian overtones. It is rather like the Spanish element in the "Don

Quoté pas de deux." Interesting but less elemental worshiping universal love face three different incarnations of the divinity, who each have a love affair, with ladies who are symbols of purity, loveliness and vitality.

It is an extremely well-staged work, with the three duets (which do become a little monotonous, not without the framework of priests of pilgrims at their slow devotion). Unfortunately, the choreography makes that essential Indian between Occidental and Oriental dance that Balanchine called so brilliantly in "Brahms' Rite" what we are too frequently left with is a simple classic pas de deux with a few Indian gestures or movements simply grafted on.

The Belgians were very resourceful on this opening program—in addition to "Bhakti," the company also offered us a world premiere and restored to New York, at least for a couple of weeks, a favorite dancer, Suzanne Farrell.

Miss Farrell, dancing in New York for the first time since she left the New York City Ballet in a cloud of rosin, was seen partnered by Daniel Lommi in a Béjart pas de deux called "Egipcia." Oddly enough, this dance set to music by Tadeusz Baird, did not seem at all erotic—particularly on a Brooklyn stage accustomed to the pagan rituals of Martha Graham. It was all very bland, but Miss Farrell's knees, all set plumb in the middle of the picture and look at you straight on, which somehow makes them contemporary. The big or complicated features are searchingly observed and sometimes the paint, in tentative shades, is applied awkwardly. But there is charm in this guileless attitude, this pure belief that if you look at your subject hard enough and do your best it has to come out right in the end—and, well, here it really does.

France Lestrade, Galleria Levi, V. Vantaggio 12, until Jan. 28. Fragile flowers and fruit plucked against voracious machines, the last stand of living things against monster technology—these surrealist fantasies with a message are painted nearly in bright insect colors and could very well serve as posters for ecology.

Don Aguilino's "Paper Bag and Two Pears."

things brings its own reward. There is no rush, flamboyance or urge for the monumental in these things and it is for that reason that Aguilino's quiet work excels.

Drawings, Galleria Trifalco, V. Vantaggio 22 a, until Jan. 28. This new gallery is off to a refreshing start, showing not only well-known painters but unknown ones, young and old, all of them alive, practicing that best of all methods, drawing with pen or pencil, to clarify pictorial ideas. Verrucio, the only "new figurative" painter I know of in Rome, who has a certain kinship with Wayne Thiebaud in America, exhibits a most remarkable drawing of a few pseudo-behind-the-scenes, seated over a table top carefully delineated. Early, surprisingly realistic studies by Mirko and Omicidion, and recent ones by Calabrese, Caschodi, Melone and others are also of interest in this lively offering.

Upo Tzuc, Galleria Schneider-Oelz, Via Roma, Mitocanelli 10, until Jan. 30. This is nice straight realism

by someone who has long studied other painters with passionate interest. The lady posing in a black slip, the old aunt in her rocker under her throw, the artist himself and his wife with drawn-up knees, all sit plumb in the middle of the picture and look at you straight on, which somehow makes them contemporary. The big or complicated features are searchingly observed and sometimes the paint, in tentative shades, is applied awkwardly. But there is charm in this guileless attitude, this pure belief that if you look at your subject hard enough and do your best it has to come out right in the end—and, well, here it really does.

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EDITH SCHLOSS

Theater in Paris: Still Waiting For Hamlet's Reincarnation

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 26.—It is not sufficient for the actor who plays Hamlet to be an artist, though this helps. He must transform himself before us into a work of art, a colossal feat accomplished exactly once in my experience, when I saw John Barrymore turn himself into the brooding Dane. He was—and I believe for all who witnessed that extraordinary metamorphosis—the prince

stepped from Shakespeare's pages in all his fascinating complexity. Barrymore had the noble presence, he had the voice and he had the necessary histrionic genius. We still await his successor.

Second Effort

Jean-Louis Trintignant, of the cinema, tried Hamlet ten years ago and he is now bravely making a second essay at the Théâtre de la Musique. Visually, he is well-suited to the part. His comportment is graceful and he can convey the regal manner and disdain. Vocally, alas, he is ill-equipped and neither his speech nor performance succeeds in crushing the footlight barrier with any semblance of dramatic force. He might have made an excellent Hamlet on the silent screen for looking the prince is his only attribute. He is Hamlet with Shakespeare left out.

Indeed, in the current production Shakespeare has been almost entirely deleted. The lines that Trintignant utters are not those of the Bard, but those

of Jacques Copeau and Suzanne Bing who are responsible for the inadequate French translation. The majestic organ tones of Shakespeare's verse find no discernible echo in this adaptation and the ideas voiced in the original text are flatly and awkwardly restated.

Aside from Bulle Ogier's pictorial version of Ophelia, Gérard Dornel and Alain Fourès who made the most of the grave diggers, and Michel Gudin as the Player King, the cast seems bent on mutiny instead of support. The Gertrude and Claudius are wooden and barely audible, the Polonius would have been dismissed even from Corneille's stock company and the Laertes muffed his lines on opening night. Jacques Frantz as Horatio, though better, is so tall that he distorts the stage picture as the prince's boon companion. The staging has the air of having been directed by a color-blind policeman. His traffic moving with abrupt fits and starts, always against the theatrical lights.

In the Barrymore production the Ghost was sagaciously kept offstage, a voice in the wings reading his spooky addresses. At the Théâtre de la Musique the Ghost is a monster with six feet, composed of three actors and resembling a circus elephant

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Art in Rome

Graphs by Albrecht Dürer. Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantheon 10, until Feb. 20.

These 133 engravings and woodcuts from 1492-1528 are a trip in every sense of the word. Dürer was born in Nuremberg 500 years ago, traveled widely, first as a journeyman, then as a master, up to the Netherlands and down to Italy, became profoundly involved in the new approach to nature and art thrown open by the humanist ideas and explorers' discoveries of the High Renaissance. These black and white, far more varied than his more studied oils, convey a sense of a rich and varied world. The subject matter, religious or allegorical, is accepted as a convention and holds the scene together, but the real action is in the margins, in the texture of those most skillfully inscribed grooves: a medieval ruin looming on a far hilltop, swarms of migratory birds, feathery Mantegnaesque foliage, a robin in the hand of the "Christkind," the face of his young mother sweet and true in the Giambellini, her rippling robes, the grass under

her foot, a lion's hoary mane, the strange anatomy of a dying martyr. All is drawn with grave attention, transcending pedantry, which never loses sight of the splendid fanciful whole. The least ambitious smaller engravings—of St. George, a mermaid, the prodigal son in a pigsty, seven naïvities, the "The Jesters" series—are the most enjoyable. One comes away keeping an after-image of Dürer's, open vistas of fantasy and wonder for a long time.

Don Aguilino, Brenzetti, American Academy, Via A. Mastina 5, until Feb. 28.

As with all good art, it is not easy to define the style of Aguilino's sculptures: it is his own. When he was a painter, somewhat influenced by Matisse and Morandi, his main concern was with light and it still is—except that for the past two years he has used form instead of color. Types of female figures emerge from darkness with an easy flow, simplified to their basic curves but not as much as Aïp's more abstracted abstractions. They are burlesque to a quick golden smoothness which is neither bland nor automatic, something which often happens in other contemporary sculpture. The reliefs are the most beautiful (pears, anemones, envelopes); mask surfaces alternate with shyness and are gracefully balanced. To pose some objects before their own reflections in mirrors might seem an ambitious proposition, but Aguilino solves these intricacies slowly, lovingly, as only someone trained as a painter could. The drawings, pure and mellow, their milky whites imperceptibly turning to smoky blacks, are about sunlight too. The problem of existence vs. internal world does not bother Aguilino, who has learned that carefully looking at the outer appearance of

things brings its own reward. There is no rush, flamboyance or urge for the monumental in these things and it is for that reason that Aguilino's quiet work excels.

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U.S. Orders Rise

New orders for durable goods in the United States last month rose 3.7 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$30.1 billion from the downward revised \$29.1 billion of November...

Auto Sales Jump

Sales of new autos by the four major U.S. firms in mid-January jumped 17.2 percent from the year-ago level...

Merger Challenged

The U.S. Justice Department has advised White Consolidated Industries and White Motor that it will seek to halt their proposed merger...

Imports Gain in U.K.

Foreign cars took 14 percent of the British market last year, compared with 10 percent in 1969...

Profits Climb at Petrofina, Belgium's Societe Generale

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—Petrofina directors today proposed offering shareholders the right to purchase one new share of stock for each ten they own...

Shareholders, at a general meeting on March 15, will be asked to approve: a 12.5 percent dividend increase to 675 francs a share from 600 francs paid in 1969...

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LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—Ronald Grierson, vice-chairman of General Electric Co. Ltd. of Great Britain, has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Orion Bank Ltd...

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NEW YORK, Jan. 26—As earnings reports from major U.S. oil companies poured in today, the pattern showed generally improved late-year performance based on price increases around the world...

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At Shell Oil, No. 6 in the industry, the nine-month profit slip had been 21 percent. Today, the company announced that fourth-quarter net was down only 10.8 percent from 1969 levels...

Sharp Profits Decline Hits Top U.S. Steel Companies

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26 (AP-DJ)—Profits at U.S. Steel Corp., the industry's giant, fell 32 percent last year to \$147.5 million, or \$2.72 a share, from \$172.2 million, or \$4.01 a share in 1969...

On the other hand, Mr. Brockert said, the company should continue next year to reap the benefits of falling charter rates and passing on the increased costs, including...

Oil Firm Reports

Table with columns for Company Name, Year, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), and Per Share. Includes entries for Cities Service, Gulf Oil, American Brands, Marathon Oil, Sun Oil, and Georgia Pacific.

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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds' and '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Advertisement for Republic of South Africa 20,000,000 European Units of Account 8 3/4% 1970-1982 Bonds. Includes the South African coat of arms and a list of participating banks from various countries.

Table titled 'Tokyo Exchange' showing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities. Includes a 'Market Summary' section with 'Most Active - New York' and 'Standard & Poor's' data.

Advertisement for 'One Dollar' International Funds. Features a list of various investment funds and their performance metrics.

Advertisement for 'The Market Survey' by Coase 200. Includes a 'PARTNERS WANTED' section for a financial consulting firm.

Advertisement for 'New Highs and Lows' featuring a list of stock market performance indicators and fund returns.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Multiple columns of stock market data including company names, stock symbols, and price movements. Includes sections for '1970-71 Stocks and Bonds', '1970-71 Stocks and Bonds', and '1970-71 Stocks and Bonds'.

Financial data tables including 'NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES', 'U.S. COMMODITY PRICES', 'INTERNATIONAL BONDS TRADED IN EUROPE', and 'NEW YORK FUTURES'. Includes sub-sections for 'SOYBEAN OIL', 'SILVER', 'COTTON No. 2', and 'WHEAT'.



If you don't know your way around the U.S., make sure your bank does.

The high rate of return realized by many overseas companies that have invested in the U.S.—plus the technological and marketing experience they've gained—is enough to whet the appetite of any businessman. But while the successes have been spectacular, so have the failures, when investors have moved in without adequate investment and financial knowledge. How do you get this knowledge? Trust Northern. The Northern Trust Bank, located at the hub of U.S. business, has provided comprehensive corporate financial services to companies from coast to coast for more than three quarters of a century. With this experience and our business contacts, we can help you determine which course is best suited to your individual objectives. If it is a joint venture or an acquisition, we can help you locate and evaluate candidates... perhaps from among the many corporations whose objectives have already been communicated to us. If another course is indicated, we can provide thorough financial consultation on the alternatives available. For your business or personal investment management, our trust department—one of the largest in the country—can be of great assistance. If the U.S. figures in your company's future, why not ask about The Northern Trust at your own bank. Or contact Kenneth P. Kinney, Vice President in our Chicago office, or James Armstrong, Vice President at our London branch.



LONDON BRANCH: 30, LOMBARD ST., LONDON E.C.3 • THE NORTHERN TRUST INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP. • 80 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Advertisement for 500,000 Shares of Extendicare, Inc. Common Stock. The ad lists various financial institutions and brokers that are authorized to sell the shares, including Salomon Brothers, Burnham and Company, Gold Sachs & Co., and others. It also includes contact information for J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'كلنا من الوطن' (All of us are from the homeland).

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for Toronto Stocks and Mutual Funds.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for European Markets, Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, Zurich, and London.

Advertisement for Recruitment Days in the International Herald Tribune, featuring text about recruitment experts and contact information for Mr. R. Pingree.

Advertisement for Real Estate & Business Opportunities, featuring listings for island properties, furnished flats, and real estate services in various locations like Paris, Algarve, and Norway.

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



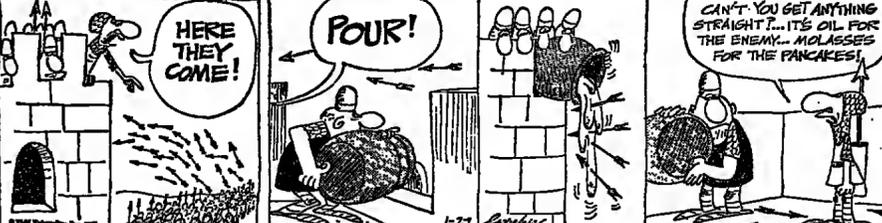
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North naturally became enthusiastic when his partner freely bid spades at the three-level following a pre-emptive overall of three diamonds. Blackwood revealed that the partnership held all the aces, and North took a plunge into seven spades. Unless South had exactly Ace in hearts, which would lead almost certainly to a disaster, there was sure to be a reasonable play for 13 tricks.

Bridge score table showing North and South hands and tricks.

West led the diamond queen, which was won by the ace in dummy, and South pulled trump in two rounds. The contract now hinged on guessing the location of the heart queen.

South judged correctly that the second distribution was more likely. He knew that a pre-emptive bid would not appeal to East if he lacked a singleton, but there was a stronger reason. If East had begun with two clubs, West had begun with seven—and he would probably have opened the bidding with three clubs at favorable vulnerability.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN SHE GETS THROUGH CLEANIN', IT LOOKS LIKE NOBODY LIVES HERE!"

JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with a cartoon and a list of words to be unscrambled.

BOOKS

RADICAL PERIODICALS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1960

Reprinted by Greenwood Reprint Corp., Westport, Conn. 410 volumes.

Reviewed by Israel Shenker

INTRODUCING The Catholic Worker in the Greenwood Reprint series of radical publications. Dwight Macdonald engagingly recalls these small distinctions and big differences so familiar to the world of radicals.

It still costs a penny a copy. By Mr. Macdonald's calculation, which he admits is "backless," it would have cost \$4.32 to buy all the individual numbers of the Catholic Worker as they came out.

Mr. Macdonald's own Politics was equally rich in radical values. Hannah Arendt, who wrote the introduction to the reprint, credits Macdonald with discovering Simone Weil and lending currency to unknowns such as C. Wright Mills, Albert Camus and Bruno Bettelheim.

Daniel Bell, who dislikes labels, wrote the introduction for Modern Review, which he briefly edited while working to more lucrative effect as an editor on Fortune, the non-radical monthly which quite properly is passed over by Greenwood.

Modern Review (1947-1950), should not be confused with Modern Quarterly (1923-1940), which published pieces by Bertrand Russell, Edmund

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- Crossword clues: 1 Hired, 5 San Luis and Fort Peck, 9 Evidence of anger, 14 U.S. inventor, 15 Kind of yell, 17 Hebrew letter, 18 Kind of carpet, 20 Isolate, 22 One of the Joneses, 23 Family, 24 Stage direction, 27 Beginnings, 29 One to be trusted, 32 Shoe parts, 34 Member of the 2 Negro, 35 Andy's sidekick, 37 In the know, 38 Colosseum, for one, 41 Admirable, 44 Isaac, 45 Summer coatings, 46 W.W. II battle site, 47 Digit: Abbr., 48 Clung to, 50 Uncle, 51 Moosehead, for some, 54 Rapier, 56 Nissen, 57 Roy, 58 Syphilis, 62 Cast out, 67 Exam, 68 Object of carnicism, 69 Herb, 70 Gangster's money, 71 Influential, 72 Walked, 73 Viewed, 13 French pronouns, 19 Extremely, 21 Light-switch positions, 25 Charles and George, 26 Clarity, 28 Out of, 29 Mishandles, 30 Common Latin verb, 31 Be efficient, 32 Mended, 36 Barber's need, 39 Piano piece, 40 Tiny portion, 42 Cherish, 43 Mounted, 45 Map explanation, 51 Bar, 52 Nicholas, for one, 53 Hitler's partner, 55 Pollution factor, 58 Fiber, 60 Importance, 61 Nathan, 62 Vehicle, 64 Bon, 65 Feather holder of a sort, 66 Something to bolster.



Postal Vote To Decide Ski Future Brundage Polling 90 IOC Members

By Michael Katz PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT)—The ignominy of the ten Alpine skiers squallied from the 1972 Winter games at Sapporo, Japan, by very Brundage will be decided by a vote of the 90 IOC members...

Four Questions Brundage also asked the IOC members (1) whether they thought Alpine skiers who allowed their names and photographs to be used for publicity and advertising...

Willie Davis Says He Declined Harvard Head Coaching Offer WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP)—Willie Davis, famed defensive end of the Green Bay Packers...

French racing driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise said at a Matra press conference at Versailles, France, he does not feel responsible for the death of Italian driver Ignazio Giunti...

Switzerland's Bernhard Russi, world downhill Alpine skiing champion, left a Bern hospital after treatment for a kidney ailment...

Switzerland's Bernhard Russi, world downhill Alpine skiing champion, left a Bern hospital after treatment for a kidney ailment...

The artium gallery PRESENTS YEZ MEAN THEY'RE HANGING DRAW-RINGS BY THAT BUM Willard Mullin WHOM SHOULD OUGHTA BE HUNG HIS OWN SELF!

BUM WRAPPER—The Brooklyn Dodger Bum adorned the cover of the brochure for a recent exhibition of Willard Mullin's drawings at a gallery in Port Washington, N.Y.

RED SMITH Mooning Over Mullin NEW YORK—The National Cartoonists Society ran a hog-killing in the New York Hilton last night, saluting Willard Mullin, a member of "Sports Cartoonist of the Century."

Stanley Woodward could. That old Amherst tackle was a great bear and Willard, designed on a less massive scale, is broad-shouldered and muscular.

Games will be held Feb. 7-17 at Sapporo, Japan. The organizing committee said it expects over 800 skiers and skiers from 24 nations to compete.

Switzerland's Bernhard Russi, world downhill Alpine skiing champion, left a Bern hospital after treatment for a kidney ailment...

Sub-4 Mile Eludes Millrose Director

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The phone rang at Millrose headquarters last week and the operator reported that Jim Ryan, the 23-year-old miler, was returning the call of Fred Schmetz, the 83-year-old director of Friday's showcase Millrose foot-racing carnival in Madison Square Garden in New York.

Tom O'Hara usually ran only as fast as was necessary to win and he was pushed to the brink at 4:00.6. How much slower is that than a mile in 3:59.9?

LSU, Still Quick as a Pistol, Topples No. 8 Tennessee NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Pistol Pete Maravich is long gone but Louisiana State is holding up quite nicely under the strain.

NCAA Is Probing Basketball For Illegal Signings by Pros By Sam Goldaper NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association is investigating for some time reports that college basketball players have signed contracts with professional teams...

Secret Draft Held by ABA GREENSBORO, N.C., Jan. 26 (NYT)—The American Basketball Association has conducted its secret draft of college players, and player agents, enjoying the talent war between the National Basketball Association and the ABA...

NBA Scoring 1. Alexander, Min. 41 840 70 1,840 21.0 2. O'Connell, Min. 41 840 70 1,840 21.0

NHL Scoring 1. Espinoza, Bos. 44 40 90 2. O'Connell, Min. 41 840 70 1,840 21.0

3 Alpine Renaults Lead Rally Andersson Holds 1st at Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Jan. 26 (UPI)—Three French Alpine Renaults swept into the lead at the halfway mark of the Monte Carlo rally tonight, but Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard in the only surviving Porsche was pressing them in fourth place.

Another good performance came from Hakan Lindberg of Sweden in a Fiat. A scorching drive on the fourth stage gave him the best time of all and boosted him to eighth place.

College Basketball Monday's Results EAST Penn State 70, Princeton 52. Wake Forest 52, Carolina 47.

AP WRITERS' POLL (The top 20 major-college basketball teams and records through Saturday, Jan. 23, with total points in a 20-10-10-10-10 system.)

EVERY WEDNESDAY the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY IS DRAWN FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs. TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

Observer

The D.C. Report Cards

WASHINGTON—Once again it is mid-term, and parents are receiving those messages from headmasters about their boys away at school. Like this one:

"Dick continues to apply himself admirably to his homework, but despite a recent slump in dramatics he still spends far too much time alone with himself. Frankly, we would like to see Dick at more of the tea dances, circulating with a wider variety of companions than his present circle of Henry Kissinger. We also think it is time Dick settled down. Last semester he never took his jaw out of the law-and-order books. Now he talks as though the idea of putting us all in jail had never crossed his mind."

Baker

And this one was mailed to a family in Baltimore:

"We were all delighted at the pace with which Spiro's vocabulary flowered in the past semester, though not all of his classmates were as pleased as the faculty of the English department. We are somewhat disturbed, however, or perhaps I should merely say puzzled, about the withdrawn and uncommunicative attitude which has characterized Spiro's relationship with the campus these past few months. For a lad who was last year's 'Man Most Likely to Be the Fun of the Party,' Spiro seems to need cheering up."

"If you agree, we might have our athletic department set up a special gym program aimed at better ventilating his lungs."

The following went to Wisconsin:

"Mel Laird! How many years have we been sending home these little reports on Mel? Almost a lifetime, it seems, yet Mel is still a mere stripling. Al- though in the past it has been such a pleasure to write home about Mel, his industriousness, his brilliance, his application, his deportment—all those A's. This semester, we feel obliged to note that Mel may—and who ever thought anyone would say this of him—that Mel may be in over his head? May we suggest that he be urged to drop Cambodia at once? It is, after all, only a minor subject, and nobody, not even Mel, can be expected to do everything brilliantly. Shakespeare, they say, couldn't play the violin."

And this one to Minnesota:

"Unusual though it is to send home a report on a student who has been here less than a week. We must notify you once again that Hubert continues to talk in class. Will you please remind Hubert once again of the condition on which we agreed to accept him back among us?"

To the McGoverns, in South Dakota:

"I trust this will not alarm



Discussing the price and taste of beer in front of the Sportsman Inn.

The Sullen Mood in the Pubs of Carlisle, England

By Bernard Weinraub
CARLISLE, England (NYT).—In the Sportsman Inn, the men in cloth caps slipped beer at noon in a sullen mood. Thomas Tweedle, the manager, poured a pint of beer and slammed it on the counter: "It's a bloody shame," he said. "The price of the beer is going to go up and the quality's going to go down, and we're all going to suffer."

Britain's major brewers, who already own nearly all the pubs in the rest of Britain. These days most pub-licans are no more than tenants or salaried managers. The date of the sale has not yet been set. Angered at the move, the factory workers, railwaymen and store-owners of Carlisle gathered in such pubs as the Bluebell, Caledonian, Pheasant and King's Head. They grumbled that the low cost of a pint of beer—now 2 shillings, or 24 cents—would climb to 30 cents, the average price in the rest of Britain.

"We have no fancy pubs in Carlisle," said Colin Kelton, a striking postal worker, at the Caledonian Inn. "It's a railway town and we're working people. The pubs mean a hell of a lot to us and we're bloody worried that they're going to change and become dealers."

An even deeper worry in Carlisle is the rise in the price of the locally brewed beer. The Paleale will change as soon as large breweries move in. "It's a slightly different taste, a special one," said Kathy Polinton, a cheerful and matronly barmaid in the Caledonian Inn, while a dart game began nearby.

"Tragic—that's what I think it is. The next thing you know they'll tell us to put a carpet on the floor and wear ties."

It's what people grow up on. A brewer will skip his beer from Manchester and what'll you have? A disappointing beer. At the King's Head on Fisher Street, Larry Bell, a 51-year-old fish merchant, shook his head sadly. "Every night for 32 years I come in at half-past 5, have a pint of bitter, go home for my meal and then come back here until 10 o'clock. I drink ten, maybe 12 pints a night," he said. "And now the quality is going to change and what am I supposed to do?"

The government has held a liquor monopoly in Carlisle since 1916, when munitions workers moved into the town on the Scottish border. They earned good wages but had little to do in their spare time except drink. Temperance advocates began a "Drink Costs Lives" campaign and the British leader, David Lloyd-George, proclaimed, "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink."

In taking over the pubs, the government felt it managers would be under no pressure to push liquor and would be able to clean up pubs that had turned

into hovels. Austerity measures continued for years. Until recently it was against the rules to stand at the bar—the customer had to sit. No one was allowed to buy a round of drinks. Each customer purchased his own and could buy only one at a time. No hard liquor was sold on Saturdays.

"Just a few years ago you couldn't have a dart board on the wall, no dominoes, no singing," said Mr. Tweedle. "Now some pubs here even have a 'mixed room' upstairs for dancing with the ladies." The 172 state-owned pubs in Carlisle—together with 34 pubs in Gretna and Cromarty in nearby Scotland—employ 1,500 people. But most of them will probably work for the private companies that take over.

Petitions

Since the government's announcement, petitions have been signed in Carlisle to keep the pubs and elected officials have bitterly attacked the Conservative government. "This is one of the rewards the government is giving to the brewers for their generosity to the Tory party over the past two years," said Ronald Lewis, Labour member of Parliament from Carlisle.

Mr. Lewis conceded that he was a nondrinker. "Seeing that drinking is an accepted fact of modern life, if we have got to have it, I would much rather we had it under public control than under private," he said.

PEOPLE: Peter Ustinov's Greatest Challenge

Running neck-and-neck with actor Peter Ustinov in tomorrow's elections for the next rector of Scotland's Dundee University is Golda Hawn. Neither Ustinov, the current rector who has been nominated for the honorary job, nor the ditty blonde of TV's "Laugh-In," considered a slight favorite to succeed him, are sure things, however. Joining them on this year's ballot are Irish civil-rights leader Bernadette Devlin, American Yippie guru Jerry Rubin, German revolutionary Rudi Dutschke, British comedian Spike Milligan and a hillbilly named Melvyn.

A tribe of white-skinned Indians whose men grow red beards and whose women and children are kept hidden has been discovered in the Amazon jungle. The Indians, reports the Journal do Brasil, live in sparsely populated villages. Knowledge of ethnics, use weapons and farming implements of chipped stone and cultivate maize, root, corn, black pepper and peanuts. The anthropologists who found the short, stout, long-haired tribe—says the paper, reckon that the Indians may be of the white race, with skin, hair and earlobes characteristic of Caucasians. Their language is unlike other Indian groups in the area, which is some 250 miles south of Manaus, the capital of the Amazon State.

Arrested Monday in New York City on charges of stealing a car was an 11-year-old boy who police said "drives like a pro." The boy, identified only as Joey because of his age, was released in his parents' custody while police investigated his week-long odyssey of joy rides in the stolen car. The ride culminated in his arrest when he was spotted by a ten-brother, the youngest aged four. Police said Joey had sat on a pillow and other kids' coats so he could see over the dashboard. He obtained gas by speeding away from service stations without paying the bill. "The crew were dark glasses at night so he could see better in the snow," said Detective James Keenan. "He was a pro, I say."

Comedian Bob Hope, 67, says reports that "I'm worth \$400 million" are "ridiculous." "I can give you an absolutely accurate figure," he told Life magazine. "My estate is now worth \$40 million, \$35 million of it in property. . . I paid \$500,000 for her," he said, referring to his wife, Dorothy. "When she was about to fall

down the stairs, the man rushed out to photograph her instead of trying to stop her fall. I feel my anger was completely justified." Curtis added that he had never threatened to kill the man nor insulted Spain, as alleged by the journalists.

Still taking exception to nosy news photographers are Frank Sinatra and Patrick Curtis, the husband of Raquel Welch. In Acapulco, Mexico, Nicholas Sanchez Osorio, who works for Moviedrome, told police that he was attacked by Sinatra while trying to take a picture of the singer dancing in a local club. Osorio said Sinatra destroyed his \$800 camera and hit him on the arm and in the face. Police were ordered to arrest the singer, but he had already flown out of town.

Almeri Spain, meanwhile, denied that he had mangled newsmen from the Europa press agency, though he admitted that he had seen red after his wife slipped and nearly fell down a flight of stairs. "A photographer was hiding behind a pillar when my wife fell," he said. "I saw Curtis. When she was about to fall

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS: During the Postal Strike in Great Britain. EDUCATION: KINGSTON SCHOOL, 11 Rue Camille, Paris 13-6444. ACTIVE FRENCH IN AMBASSADOR. PERSONNEL WANTED: AMERICAN ACADEMIC PROGRAM. SITUATIONS WANTED: ENGLISH WOMAN seeking work.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: RENT A VW CAMPER. REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE: VILLA GARCIES. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: EXOTIC BAHAMAS. PERSONNEL WANTED: HOTEL RESIDENT MANAGER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES: Your Office in Scandinavia. REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE: 16th RUE HIGH CLASS. AVENUE FOCH. STAYING IN PARIS.

PERSONNEL WANTED: MINERVE. EXPERIENCED SALESMAN. MUST READING. CONSULTING SERVICE. PERSONNEL WANTED: AMERICAN COMPANY. PARFUMS CHRISTIAN DIOR. SECRETARY. RAMBOUILLET. PLACE ALMA. EXTRA. HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL: 16th RESIDENTIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE: VILLA GARCIES. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE: EXOTIC BAHAMAS. PERSONNEL WANTED: HOTEL RESIDENT MANAGER. MINERVE. EXPERIENCED SALESMAN. MUST READING. CONSULTING SERVICE. PERSONNEL WANTED: AMERICAN COMPANY. PARFUMS CHRISTIAN DIOR. SECRETARY. RAMBOUILLET. PLACE ALMA. EXTRA. HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL: 16th RESIDENTIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE: 16th RUE HIGH CLASS. AVENUE FOCH. STAYING IN PARIS. PERSONNEL WANTED: MINERVE. EXPERIENCED SALESMAN. MUST READING. CONSULTING SERVICE. PERSONNEL WANTED: AMERICAN COMPANY. PARFUMS CHRISTIAN DIOR. SECRETARY. RAMBOUILLET. PLACE ALMA. EXTRA. HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL: 16th RESIDENTIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

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Handwritten Arabic text: كذا من الاصل